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'APPROVED' VERSION OF CPCZ STATUTES PUBLISHED

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["CPCZ Statutes (with amendments approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress)"]

[Text] The CPCZ is a tried and tested fighting vanguard of the workers class and other working people, an association of identically thinking people-communists which unites on a voluntary basis the most aware members of the workers class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and other social groups of the CSSR.

With the Leninist CPSU as a model, the CPCZ has created a revolutionary union of workers, farmers, and progressive intelligentsia, and at its head it has led the working people of our country to overthrowing exploiters' classes, to the victory of socialism.

After the selfless struggle against fascist occupiers and after the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, our working people, guided by the CPCZ, began building a people's democratic state. Under the CPCZ's leadership, in February 1948 the workers class, leading the working people, crushed the intrigues of internal enemies who, with the help of international reaction, tried to reverse that development. In the struggle with reactionary forces and with their defeat, the dictatorship of the proletariat strengthened and developed further, and this also fully freed the path to building a socialist society. Our country has been changed from its very foundations. The exploitation of man by man has been eliminated forever, production means have become the property of the people, and the principle of socialism -- "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" -- has begun to be asserted.

Socialist social relations have been enthroned, the people's political and moral unity consolidated, as was the unbreakable brotherhood of the nations of Czechs and slovaks and of the nationalities living in our common fatherland. Socialist culture has achieved a great upsurge. The Czechoslovak state, into which the working people, headed by the workers class, have organized themselves, has become a people's organization in the deepest sense -- a socialist state. Socialist production relations have won in all spheres of the national economy.

By its class substance and ideology, the CPCZ is a party of the workers class. Its policy expresses the most profound interests of the workers class and all people. The party was created to fight for the cause of the people, and it serves the people. From the will of the working people, the CPCZ has become the leading and directing force of society and the state. Its leading role in society, which is enshrined in the CSSR Constitution, is that the party politically leads and organizes the construction endeavor of the working people and their struggle for the final victory of communism. Its leading role objectively grows with the further development of socialist society.

In its work, the party abides by the scientific "weltanschauung," by the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, which is the foundation of its policy and everyday organizational activity. It creatively developes Marxism-Leninism and determinedly combats all phenomena of bourgeois ideology, revisionism, and dogmatism, which are wholly alien to revolutionary theory.

On the basis of scientific findings, the party has been elaborating a program for and basic concepts of the development of socialist society, and with the Communists' persuasion and ideological and political-organizational work, it has been winning the support of the working people for its policy and has begun developing the creative construction activity of the people. The party's strength is in its firm ties with the people, their lives, and needs. By being in charge of cadre work and social control, the party creates the main organizational prerequisites for a purposeful and harmonious development of the country's political, economic, ideological, and cultural line.

The Communist Party is the highest form of the society's political organization. Under its leadership are associated social organizations in the National Front, which is the political expression of the union of all working people in the CSSR.

The main task of the party in the present stage is the realization of the program of building developed socialist society and the further advance toward communism. The party strives for a planned and all-around perfection of socialism, for a full and effective utilization of its potential and advantages to accelerate social and economic development. It sees to the deepening and strengthening of socialist social relations, to a comprehensive development of production forces and production relations and all spheres of social life with the objective of satisfying the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of the people.

The party sees to the deepening of the socialist attitude toward work, to a correct comprehension of its social importance. It concentrates the strength of the people on a dynamic development of the national economy through intensification, above all through speeding up scientific-technological progress and the international socialist economic integration. The party strives for the further development of socialist democracy; for an ever broader participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs, in the management and supervision of the economy; for the development of their creative talents, activity, and initiative. It sees to enhancing the role and the development of the political system; to strengthening the community of nations and nationalities in our fatherland on the principles of socialist internationalism and the federative system of the state; to constantly deepening the political and moral unity of society. It sees to the growth of the education and upbringing of the people in the spirit of communist ideas; to an all-around harmonious development of personality, of the spiritual and cultural life of society; to gradually overcoming substantial differences between physical and mental work and achieving a further rapprochment of the cities and rural areas.

The final objective of the party is to build a classless communist society, in which one will implement the highest principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

The inviolable foundation of the life, the buildup, and all activity of the party is ideological and organizational unity and the action cohesion of its ranks. The party places its work on a consistent observance of the Leninist norms of party life; on the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism; on the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy, the creative activity of Communists; on the population's being well informed; and on winning the population for the implementation of party policy. The party is cleansing itself of people who violate or do not observe the CPCZ's political line and its statutes; who preach and spread opportunist views, revisionist concepts, nationalism, anticommunism; and who compromise by their behavior the honorable designation Communist. It also is cleansing itself of those who are perennially passive. Any phenomenon of factionalism or groupism is incompatible with membership in the Communist Party.

The lesson drawn from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th congress proves that deviating from Marxism-Leninism, from Leninist organizational principles, and violating statutes lead to weakening the unity and action capability of the party, its leading role in society, and create the danger of the liquidation of the achievement of socialism.

The CPCZ is an integral part of the international communist and revolutionary workers movement. It actively contributes to the strengthening of its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and it implements in its entire activity the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism. In a creative manner, the party makes use of the wealth of the experience of the fraternal communist and workers parties -- above all of the CPSU, and tried and tested and recognized vanguard of the world communist movement.

The construction and the further development of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia, which was already an industrial country, is our contribution to creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and affirms its general validity.

The party systematically deepens the brotherhood, firm alliance, and an all-around cooperation of the Czechoslovak people with the Soviet people and with the working people of the other socialist countries. It reinforces international ties with the workers class of the whole world and supports nations fighting for their liberation from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. It ensures the country's defense capability and takes an active part in common measures aimed at the defense and security of the countries of the socialist community. It determinedly combats the aggressive plans of imperialism, strives for developing friendly relations with all nations of the world and for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. With this, it contributes to the victory of the forces of peace and progress, to the victory of socialism over capitalism throughout the world.

I. Party Members, Their Duties and Rights

1. A member of the CPCZ can be any citizen of the CSSR who recognizes its program, abides by its statutes, and fulfills party resolutions; takes an active part in the creation and realization of party policy while building socialist society; and who works in some party organization and pays his membership dues.

2. A party member is obliged:

a. to consistently assert and implement party policy; to explain it to the broad masses and win them for its implementation; to strengthen and deepen the ties of the party with the people; to be in constant touch with the people, attentively register their views and needs, and react to them in time; to act and behave as a Communist everywhere; to combat everything that violates the policy of the party and its unity; to take part in political and public work at his workplace and in his domicile;

b. to be exemplary in work, to multiply and guard socialist ownership, to strive for the development of production forces and production relations, constantly to see to the intensification of production, to increasing labor productivity, to thrift, to efficiency, and to quality; to be the pioneer of all that is progressive, to implement the latest knowledge of science and technology in the national economy, to enhance his qualification, and to push through the socialist principle of remuneration according to working merits;

c. to actively participate in the activity of his primary organization and bear co-responsiblity for the results of its work; to take part in the preparation and deliberations of a members' meeting and in the creation and fulfillment of resolutions; to see to it that Leninist principles, norms, and style of work are fully implemented in the party's activity;

d. to actively participate in political life, administration, and management of state and public affairs, in economic and cultural construction; to be model of the fulfillment of duties toward society; to help to develop and deepen socialist social relations;

e. to constantly reinforce and safeguard the ideological and organizational unity of the party as the main prerequisite of its strength and action ability; to see to it that words will not be at variance with deeds; to protect the party against infiltration by enemies and careerists, by people whose behavior harms the party's authority; to be politically vigilant, preserve and guard party and state secrets;

f. to asimilate Marxism-Leninism, raise his ideological standards, actively contribute to the education of a man of communist society; to determinedly combat bourgeois ideology, opportunism, revisionism, anticommunism, private property psychology, religious prejudices, petty bourgeois habits, violation of socialist legality and ethics, and other antisocial phenomena alien to Marxism-Leninism;

g. to assimilate and observe the principles of communist ethics; to be dedicated to communism; to develop new relations in society on the basis of collectivism, mutual comradely assistance, and cooperation, to push through the principles of social justice; to be a model in private life by the relationship toward the family and by the care for children's upbringing; to be modest, truthful, and honest toward the party and the people;

h. to actively assert the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and socialist ownership, to strengthen the unity of Czechs and Slovaks and the nationalities in our fatherland; to combat nationalism and chauvinism; to strengthen our people's fraternal relations with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, with proletarians and the working people of all countries; to be irreconcilable toward enemies of socialism and communism, peace and freedom of nations; to implement and develop party criticism and self-criticism and combat suppression of criticism; to expose shortcomings harming the interests of the party and the state; to strive for their elimination and report them to party agencies, all the way to the Central Committee; not to permit indifferences, complacency, and low demandingness in work; to combat immodesty, ostentatiousness, megalomania, bureaucratic attitudes, and endeavors to elevate social, group, or personal interests above the interests of society;

i. to observe the Leninist principles of the selection and placement of cadres according to political maturity, expert qualifications, organizational ability, practical experience and moral and working qualities; to be irrconcilable toward their violation, oppose the selection and placement of workers according to personal or friendly relations, and not permit incompetent people, who have not acquitted themselves well in their work, to be entrusted with responsible functions;

j. to observe party and state discipline, which is for all party members equally binding, and systematically expose those who violate it; the party knows only one discipline, and it applies to all Communists regardless of merits or functions they hold; to carry out entrusted functions with full responsibility to the party and the working people in accordance with the party statutes and socialist legality.

k. to help strengthen in all possible ways the defensive capability of the CSSR and untiringly struggle for peace and friendly cooperation among nations.

3. A party member has the right:

a. to vote and be elected into party agencies;

b. to take part in free and pragmatic discussions of the party's policy and practical activity at party meetings and in the party press in the spirit of the party statutes; to submit proposals for discussion and defend them until the party organization adopts a resolution;

c. to assess in the spirit of the set party line the activity of his organization, its leadership, and the activity of the rest of the party agencies, functionaries, and party members;

d. to criticize at party meetings any member regardless of the function he holds; to demand that persons who suppress or help to suppress criticism and carry out harassment efforts when criticism is made, be called to a strict party accounting, going all the way to expulsion from the party;

e. to personally take part in meetings of primary organizations, party agencies, or commisisons approved by these agencies, at which his activities or conduct are discussed;

f. to submit queries, suggestions, and proposals to any party agency, all the way to the Central Committee, and demand a reply to them.

4. Into the party are admitted aware and active workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and other strata of the working people who are dedicated to socialism and communism and who have reached the age of 18; this is done on an individual basis through primary organizations. There is no place in the CPCZ for a person who has not and does not behave in the spirit of the Constitution of the CSSR, who knowingly and grossly violated socialist legality and was punished for it, who helps to cover up deeds against the Constitution and laws.

New party members are being admitted according to the following principles:

a. an application and a biography are submitted to the committee of a primary organization, accompanied by a recommendation of three party members who have been members of the party for at least 3 years and have known the recommended applicant from work or public activity for at least 1 year;

b. admittance into the party is discussed and decided on by a meeting of the membership of a primary organization, which votes on every application separately; its decision goes into effect after it is confirmed by a district committee or a committee that is equal to it.

c. citizens of the CSSR who were formerly members of the communist and workers Marxist-Leninist parties of other countries are admitted into the party in accordance with the directives of the Central Committee;

d. guarantors are responsible for ensuring their recommendations are reliable and objectively describe the political and moral qualities of those recommended; members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee do not issue recommendations for admittance into the party;

e. party membership is valid from the day a membership meeting of a primary organization admits the new member.

5. Members and candidate members are obliged to report within 1 month in the new primary organization. The manner of registering members and candidate members and their transfer from one primary organization to another is governed by rules approved by the Central Committee. The principles governing the enlistment and registration of Communists in the organization where they live is determined by the Central Committee.

6. A party member who has been passive and who for 3 months, without a serious reason and despite repeated warnings, has not paid his membership dues or who for personal or other reasons has not been able to fulfill member's duties, is to be the subject of discussion at a membership meeting of the primary organization. In the course of the meeting, should it come to light that the party member has lost permanent contact with the party organization and does not want to reestablish it and does not fulfill his duties but has committed no other offense, the membership meeting of the primary organization will terminate his party membership.

7. A member or candidate member is called to account to the party for nonfulfillment of party duties and offenses against the party statutes as well as for actions that violated laws, and the following punishment can be meted out to him: admonishment, reprimand, reprimand with warning, and expulsion from the party, which is the severest party punishment.

In justified cases, a member or candidate member can be punished by the party by being recalled from a function he holds on the party's recommendation.

When a Communist is called to account to the party, one has to proceed with utmost care. The justification for the accusations leveled against him must be carefully weighed.

The case of a Communist who, entrusted by the party, holds functions in state, economic, or social agencies and organizations and who has committed an offense against statutes and socialist legality, is to be discussed by a primary organization with the knowledge of the appropriate party agency. If a higher party agency calls him to account, it informs the appropriate primary organization about it.

Party punishment has an educational task and is being meted out after other means of party education and influence have been exhausted, means such as comradely criticism, warning, or admonition.

A party or organization, 1-2 years after handing down the party punishment, will discuss how the party member has been rectifying the errors he committed. Should it ascertain that he rectified his errors, a membership meeting of a primary organization or the appropriate party agency will make a decision about cancelling the punishment. The cancellation of party punishment does not apply to expulsion from the party. The procedure is governed by directives of the CPCZ Central Committee.

8. Party punishment, including expulsion from the party, is decided upon by the primary organization at its membership meeting. A party member or candidate member whose offense is involved, must be properly informed about it by the committee of the organization and invited to attend the meeting.

The decision of the primary organization about an expulsion from the party goes into effect after it has been confirmed by the district committee, which decides on the matter in 2 months at the latest. As long as the decision about the expulsion has not been confirmed by the district committee, the member or candidate member has the right to attend membership meetings. Following the decision of the district committee about the expulsion, the member must return his membership card and the candidate member his candidate card, to the primary organization.

In serious cases, expulsion from the party or other party punishment can be decided on by the district, regional, or central committee. If the district committee makes the decision about an expulsion from the party, this decision must be confirmed by the regional committee; if the regional committee makes the decision about an expulsion, that decision must be confirmed by the Central Committee.

Should the extent of the member's or candidate member's offense not be known, but should there be the danger that the authority of the party will be hurt in the eyes of the public, party membership might be suspended until the matter has been cleared up. A Communist whose membership has been suspended cannot take part in intraparty life. He gives his party card, or candidate member's card via the primary organization to the direct party committee for keeping.

9. The party punishment of members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, regional and district committees, or members of control and auditing commissions is discussed by primary party organizations with the knowledge of the party agencies of which these functionaries are members. The proposal for expulsion from the party is to be forwarded by the primary organization to the appropriate agency, which then decides on the expulsion of its member by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

10. Decisions on the expulsion of a member or candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee from the Central Committee or from the party and on the expulsion of a member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission from the Central Control and Auditing Commission or from the ranks of the party are made by the party congress or -- in the period between party congresses -- by the Central Committee with respect to its members and candidate members and by the Central Control and Auditing Commission with respect to its members by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

11. If a party agency deems it necessary, it can announce the decision on the imposition of party punishment, including expulsion, or on the revision of unjustified punishments in the party press.

12. The membership cards of members and candidate members are party property; every member and candidate member is obliged to protect them against loss or damage.

Their loss or damange must be immediately reported to the committee of the primary party organization. Disciplinary proceedings are to be initiated if the loss was caused by negligence. Upon termination of membership, the membership card is passed on to the Central Committee, using the channels of party agencies.

13. A party member of candidate member who has received a party punishment is entitled to appeal against this decision within 1 month, progressively up to the Central Committee, and request its revision. Decisions on punishments remain in force until a higher party agency makes a different decision. Regional committees or the Central Committee shall make their decision on appeals against expulsion from the party within 2 months after they have been lodged at the latest.

II. Candidates for Party Membership

14. Everyone who is admitted to the party must pass through a period of candidacy. The period of candidacy is essential for the candidate member to be able to acquaint himself with the program, policy, and statutes of the CPCZ and to demonstrate in his activity that he will be a useful member of the party. The party organization is obliged to assist candidate members in their preparation for admittance as party members and to test their ideological, political, professional, and moral qualities.

15. The course of action taken by the primary organization in admitting a candidate member (individual admittance, submission of an application and curriculum vitae, recommendations and their verification, resolution of the primary organization on admittance and its confirmation) is the same as in admitting a party member.

Young people up to 21 years of age and members of the Socialist Youth Union are, as a rule, admitted as candidate members upon recommendation of the Socialist Youth Union, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one party member.

16. The set period of candidacy is 2 years. Its further extension is inadmissible. The Central Committee can stipulate conditions under which the period of candidacy can be reduced to 1 year.

17. Candidate members cannot be elected members of party agencies and delegates to party conferences and congresses. At party meetings they have a consultative vote. [na stranickych schuzich maji hlas poradni] Otherwise, their obligations and rights are the same as those of party members.

18. If a candidate member does not acquit himself well in the period of candidacy, the party shall strike him from the ranks of candidate member.

III. The Party Structure; Internal Party Democracy

19. Democratic centralism is the guiding principle of the organizational structure and activity of the party.

Democratic centralism requires that all organizations and Communists under the specific conditions of their work actively and creatively implement the party's policy and the resolutions of leading party bodies; it permits the application of the generalized experiences of Communists and all working people acquired in socialist construction in the day-to-day activity of the entire party.

Democratic centralism combines the party's united activity, its firm organizational structure, and strict party discipline with the broadest possible internal party democracy and initiative of Communists. Democratic centralism means that:

a. all leading party agencies are elected from the bottom to the top;

b. party agencies regularly render account and report on their activity to the party organizations that elected them and to higher agencies;

c. the minority and individuals yield in a disciplined manner to the decisions of the majority;

d. resolution of higher agencies are unconditionally binding for all subordinate agencies;

e. party agencies and organizations can pass valid resolutions if more than one-half of its members or delegates are present.

20. The party is built according to territorial and production principles. Primary organizations are established, in principle, according to the place of work or residence of Communists and are associated in district and regional organizations; an organization whose activity pertains to a designated territory is as a rule higher in rank than all party organizations active in parts of this territory.

21. In keeping with the party's policy, every organization deals in a creative manner with the tasks in its realm of activity, guides party members towards responsibility for the fulfillment of party resolutions and of duties arising from the functions entrusted to them, and sees to it that party members provide a guarantee for the state, economic, and social agencies' and organizations' consistent fulfillment of their mission in the public and economic life in the spirit of the party's policy and resolutions.

Party agencies and organizations apply Leninist principles and methods of management; assert the Leninist style in party work and in all sectors of state, public, and economic administration; ensure unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity; and attend to the reinforcement of state and labor discipline.

22. The highest organ for primary and secondary party organizations is a members' meeting; for district and regional organizations -- conferences; for the party organization in Slovakia -- the CPSL congress; and for the CPCZ -- the CPCZ congress.

The decision of party agencies is valid when more than one-half of the members present vote in its favor. The decision of a members' meeting of a primary organization on the admittance of members and candidate members of the party, on their expulsion, on cancellation of their membership, and on striking individuals from the ranks of candidate members becomes valid when at least two-thirds of party members attending the meeting vote in its favor and when it is confirmed by the district committee.

The formation and abolition of primary organizations are approved by the district committee. If the activity of a primary organization runs counter to the policy of the party and the organization violates the statutes, does not implement resolutions of the congress and the CPCZ Central Committee, or is deeply passive, the regional committee can disband this primary organization, following consultation with the district committee.

The district committee will then assess the attitudes of individual members and candidate members, draw conclusions in accordance with the party statutes, and decide on their being included in other primary organizations.

A higher party agency is entitled to cancel a decision of a lower party agency if it is at variance with party statutes.

A higher party agency is obliged to discuss suggestions of a lower party agency and to give replies to them.

23. Members' meetings, conferences, and congresses elect committees which steer the entire work of the respective party organization between members' meetings, conferences, and congresses in the area of their activity.

In electing party committees, every proposal is voted on individually, with all party members being entitled to reject or criticize the proposed members and candidate members of the new committee.

Those who receive more than one-half of the votes of attending members of the organization, in the case of members' meetings, or delegates, in the case of conferences or congresses, shall be elected. This decision is then binding on all members.

24. In electing party committees, staring with the committee of the primary organization and ending with the Central Committee, it is necessary to attend to the steady influx of new forces while maintaining continuity of management.

Those proved to be the best fighters for the party's policy, experienced organizers, and politically mature Communists who are dedicated to socialism from all sectors of our life shall be elected members of party committees, regardless of their previously held functions.

In exceptional cases, party agencies that are elected at conferences and congresses have the right to co-opt in the course of their entire term of duty up to 10 percent of the total number of elected members. The co-option assumes validity after its confirmation by the higher ranking party agency. The CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission have the final decision on the co-option of their members.

25. Collectiveness is the supreme principle of party guidance, conduct, and decision-making. This applies to all party agencies and organizations, from the Central Committee down to primary organizations. The application of the principle of collective leadership is an indispensible condition for the correctness of adopted resolutions and for the correct training and deployment of cadres and guarantees party members' broad initiative aimed at consistent goals in the spirit of the party's policy.

The principle of collectiveness in no way weakens personal responsibility for the execution of set tasks.

The personality cult and violations of internal party democracy connected with it, lower the role of the party and of the people's masses, are incompatible with the Leninist norms of party life, and must not be tolerated in the party.

26. It is the inalienable right of every party member to freely and matter-of-factly discuss questions of party policy in elected party bodies, at conferences and members' meetings, and at aktivs and other party gatherings.

Wide-ranging internal party democracy establishes prerequisites for the growth of the creative activity of Communists and of the initiative of all organizations, for the full unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, and for the continuous consolidation of party responsibility and discipline; party discipline must be conscious and not mechanical.

An expression of collectiveness and internal party democracy are party-wide and state-wide discussions, which are decided on the organized by the Central Committee with the aim of thoroughly discussing matters concerning the party's further political and organizational development or the society's economic and cultural development. Discussions in the party always proceed from the ideological foundations of Marxism-Leninism. The purpose of discussion is to comprehensively analyze the questions under debate and to further strengthen the party's ideological and organizational unity and its ties with the people.

27. Party committees work systematically with the aktiv, convening meetings of the aktiv with the aim of discussing practical tasks, working out practical measures, and ensuring the implementation of adopted resolutions; they make use of the aktiv's experiences and suggestions and inform it on its activity.

28. Party agencies elect commissions from among their members and candidate members, and from the ranks of the aktiv, whose activity helps them to work out and implement the party's political, economic, and ideological tasks.

For routine work in organizing and reviewing the fulfillment of resolutions and for assisting party organizations in their activity, they form an apparatus on the basis of principles stipulated by the CPCZ Central Committee, which works according to instructions of the appropriate elected party agency, to which it is accountable for its activity.

29. Primary organizations and all party agencies are obliged, with broad participation by the working people, to ensure timely and effective review of the fulfillment of party resolutions, take measures to set right detected shortcomings, and brief higher party agencies on the state of the execution of these measures. To this end, they make us in their activity of findings acquired by control agencies.

IV. Highest Party Organs

30. The CPCZ's highest organ is the party congress. The Central Committee convenes regular party congresses once every 5 years. An extraordinary party congress is convened by the Central Committee either at its own initiative or at the request of at least one-third of all party members. The Central Committee shall announce the convening of the congress and its agenda 8 weeks before it is due.

The congress can adopt valid resolutions if at least one-half of the party members are represented at it.

Rules concerning the representation of party members and the method of electing delegates are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee. If members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates, they shall take part in the congress with a consultative vote.

31. The Party Congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission;

b. determines the party's line on matters of internal and foreign policy; discusses and deals with the most important questions concerning the life of the party and the state and the further development of the socialist society; and approves the party program and statutes;

c. elects the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission and determines their composition; only those who have been party members for at least 8 years can be elected members of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

32. In the period between congresses, the entire party work is managed by the CPCZ Central Committee, which, above all:

a. works out and deals in the spirit of the resolutions of party congresses with matters concerning the further advancement of socialist society and domestic and foreign policy;

b. concentrates the activity of party agencies and organizations on the consistent implementation of the mapped-out line; supervises lower-level party agencies and helps them develop political, ideological, and organizational work; checks on the fulfillment of party resolutions; and sets up and supervises various party institutions and enterprises;

c. channels and checks on the activity of the federal and the republic's representative agencies, governments, and other central state agencies, the National Front, and the central agencies of social organizations. It does so through Communists, clubs of Communist deputies, and party groups. It orients their activity toward a consistent enactment and execution of the party's policy, guides them to ensure the fulfillment of the party's economic and social policy and the tasks of the state plan arising from it, and instructs them to make the thriftiest possible use of all resources and to ensure society's needs, enlisting the broadest possible participation of the working people. Leading functionaries to whom the Central Committee has entrusted work in state, social, economic, and other agencies are accountable to the Central Committee for the implementation of the party's policy in the sector entrusted to them. With initiative and a creative approach, they engage in effective managerial activity in the spirit of the party's policy and submit to the Central Committee proposals and recommendations for setting the main directions of society's further development as well as reports on the fulfillment of tasks;

d. approves proposals for members of the federal government and other leading functionaries of central organizations and institutions, and for secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee and leading secretaries of regional party committees; appoints the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO;

e. represents the party in contacts with other parties;

f. regularly informs party organizations about its work;

g. approves the party's total budget and reviews its fulfillment; distributes the party's material and financial resources and sets membership fee rates; supervises and administers economic affairs of the Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions;

h. augments the Central Committee from among candidate members elected by the congress, in the event of a decrease in its members;

i. sets up departments and sections for the practical execution and review of resolutions.

33. The Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the Central Committee with a consultative vote.

According to the nature of the problems under discussion, the Central Committee invites for active participation in its plenary sessions other functionaries of party agencies, social organizations, state and economic agencies, and scientists and cultural figures.

34. The Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise its work in between plenary sessions of the Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the general secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The general secretary, Central Committee secretaries, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

35. The Central Control and Auditing Commission:

a. monitors the observance of party statutes and the norms of party life; helps to consolidate the ideological and organizational unity of the party; checks on the fulfillment of congress and Central Committee resolutions, concentrating on deepening the effectiveness of the party's control activity and calling to account Communists who violate the party line, party statutes, and party and state discipline as well as those who violate party ethics; attends to the timely and correct processing of suggestions, comments, and complaints addressed to the Central Committee;

b. audits the economic affairs of all party organizations, enterprises, institutions, and installations; looks after order in the records on memberships; and works toward higher standards of party administrative work by all party organizations;

c. on the basis of decisions of Central committee agencies, carries out disciplinary proceedings; examines appeals by party members addressed to the Central Committee against decisions by regional party committees and the CPSL Central Committee on membership-related issues and reaches decisions on them;

d. elects from among its members a chairman and a board to deal with membership-related issues. The chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission is confirmed in his function by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission works according to party statutes and Central Committee guidelines. It submits to the congress and to the CPCZ Central Committee reports on its activity and the results of its reviews.

The control and auditing commissions elected at the CPSL Congress and at regional and district conferences have similar rights and tasks within the framework of the relevant territorial party organization.

36. In the period between party congresses, the Central Committee may convene a statewide conference to discuss urgent questions concerning the party's policy and to work out the further course of action in implementing the line set by the congress. Through the conference, it submits to the party comprehensive reports on its activity.

The number of delegates and the manner in which they are elected are to be set by the Central Committee.

37. Following its approval by the Central Committee, the resolution of the statewide conference is binding on all party organizations and members.

V. The Party Organization in Slovakia and Its Highest Organs

38. The CPSL, which is made up of regional party organizations in Slovakia, constitutes the CPCZ' territorial organization in Slovakia. The CPSL's activity is guided by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and the CPCZ Central Committee.

39. The highest CPSL organ is the CPSL congress and, in between congresses, the CPSL Central Committee.

40. With the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee convenes its regular congresses once every 5 years.

An extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if it is requested by at least one-third of the members of primary party organizations in Slovakia or at the request of the CPSL Central Committee. In an urgent case, an extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of the CPSL congress and its agenda are to be announced by the CPSL Central Committee 8 weeks before the congress is due.

The congress delegates are elected at regional conferences according to rules set by the CPSL Central Committee in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee.

If members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates to the congress, they shall take part in it with a consultative vote.

41. The CPSL Congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and respectively reports by other agencies;

b. discusses the tasks of the party in Slovakia;

c. elects the CPSL Central Committee and the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission; only he who has been a party member for at least 8 years may be elected a member of the CPSL Central Committee of of its Central Control and Auditing Commission.

42. The CPSL Central Committee executes resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee in Slovakia, deals with political and organizational party issues in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee, deploys cadres and supervises the work of regional organizations in Slovakia, and works out questions of a national and regional nature in harmony with statewide and society-wide interests. It submits to the CPCZ Central Committee regular reports on its activity.

The CPSL Central Committee proposes to the CPCZ Central Committee officials from Slovak regions for higher party and public functions; approves its budget and reviews its fulfillment; and supervises and administers the economic affairs of the CPSL Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from CPCZ Central Committee resolutions, the CPSL Central Committee directs and supervises the work of the Slovak National Council, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and social organizations in Slovakia, availing itself of Communists, the Club of Communist Deputies, and party groups.

43. The CPSL Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the CPSL Central Committee with the right of a consultative vote.

44. The CPSL Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise political, organizational, and educational work between sessions of the CPSL Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the first secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The first secretary and the secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

VI. Regional and District Party Organizations

45. Regional and district party organizations are guided in their activity by the party statutes and by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and the CPCZ Central Committee; within the sphere of their activity they ensure the implementation fo the party's policy.

Regional party committees, acting in harmony with the party's political line and on the basis of the state plan, work on the basic directions of regional development, supervise district party committees, and assist them in their activity and guide functionaries whom they have charged with work in regional, state, economic, social, and other agencies toward a consistent implementation fo the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

District party committees supervise primary organizations and city, local, all-plant, and enterprise committees and assist them in implementing the political, ideological, and economic tasks of the party; they attend to the development of party organizations' independent activity and initiative and organize to this end the education of their functionaries; they strive to achieve that Communists continuously expand the party's influence among working people and citizens.

46. The main duty of regional and district party organizations and their leading agencies is:

a. to focus the efforts of all Communists and other working people on a consistent fulfillment of economic plans and great efficiency, cost effectiveness, and quality of all work; in harmony with the state plan, to set basic political-economic directives for the comprehensive development of regions and districts and wage struggle against all unhealthy local tendencies; to make maximal use of all resources for satisfying the needs of the entire society and accelerating social and economic development on the basis of the national economy's intensification; to ensure tasks connected with further raising the material and cultural standards of the working people;

b. to supervise ideological work, organize the study of Marxism-Leninism and the education of party members, candidate members, and other working people; to steer and supervise local mass information media and the activity of cultural and adult education [osvetovy] establishments.

c. to direct and supervise through Communists and party groups the work of national committees, trade union agencies, and other social organizations; to guide them toward developing activities that will result in a steadily widening participation by the working people in administration and management and in the full utilization of their initiative; to enhance the responsibility and promote an independent creative approach by leading functionaries and officials to the fulfillment of party resolutions;

d. to consistently carry out the selection and deployment of cadres according to principles set by the CPCZ Central Committee and attend to their education; to reinforce in terms of cadres decisive managerial links in industrial and agricultural production and in national committees;

e. to review the fulfillment of Central Committee resolutions and their own resolutions; to generalize the best experiences from party work and production practice; and to organize their dissemination;

f. to submit to the higher party agencies perliminary proposals for the solution of important issues concerning the political, economic, and cultural development of the region and district; to systematically brief the higher-ranking party agencies and primary organizations on their activity;

g. to distribute party resources within the sphere of their activity; to approve the budget of the regional and district organization and review its fulfillment; to supervise and administer the economic affairs of the regional and district committee and its institutions.

47. The regional organization is made up of all district party organizations in the region.

The Prague and Bratislava city organizations are on par with regional organizations; they are made up of precinct [obvodni] organizations on the territory of the City of Prague and the City of Bratislava, which have the same rights as district organizations.

48. District party organizations are made up of all primary party organizations in the district.

In major towns the CPCZ Central Committee can raise the municipal party organization, which is made up of all primary organizations in the municipality, to the level of district organizations. In these municipal organizations it is possible to form precinct committees, which work with the rights of local party committees.

In accordance with need, the CPCZ Central Committee may also set up other party organizations and ascribe to them some of the rights of a district committee or put them on par with district organizations.

49. The regional organization's highest organ is the regional conference and, in the period between congresses, the regional committee.

The regional committee convenes a regular regional conference once every 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary regional conference may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if at least one-third of all members of primary party organizations in the region request its holding; for reasons of urgency, an extraordinary regional conference may also be convened by the regional committee or by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of a regional conference and its agenda are to be announced to the district organizations 4 weeks before it is due. Delegates to the conference are elected at district conferences held prior to the regional conference according to rules to be defined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

Delegates properly elected at district conferences have a decisionmaking vote. If members and candidate members of the regional committee and members of the Control and Auditing Commission are not elected proper delegates, they shall take part in the regional conference with a consultative vote.

50. The regional conference:

a. discusses and approves the report on the activity of the regional committee and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues concerning the building of the party, economy, and culture; determines the main tasks of the regional organization in the subsequent period on the basis of resolutions of congresses, statewide conferences, and the party Central Committee;

b. elects the regional committee, the Control and Auditing Commisison, and delegates to the party congress; only he who has been a party member for at least 5 years can be elected a member of the regional committee and of the Control and Auditing Commission;

51. The regional committee meets at least four times a year, deals -- in harmony with the party's policy -- with urgent issues concerning the development of the region and its districts, reviews the fulfillment of resolutions and deploys cadres. Candidate members of the regional committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings with the right of a consultative vote.

52. The regional committee elects from among its members the Presidium, the Secretariat, the secretaries of the regional committee.

The leading secretary of a regional committee must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium of the regional committee directs work between sessions of the regional committee, organizes and reviews the fulfillment of resolutions.

The Secretariat of the regional committee directs and supervises the work of the regional committee departments and their staffs and deals with routine organizational tasks.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit to the regional committee reports on their activity.

The Highest Organ of a District Party Organization

53. The highest organ of a district organization is the district conference and, in the period between conferences, the district party committee.

54. Regular district conferences are convened by the district committee once in 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary conference may be convened with the approval of the Central Committee at the request of at least one-third of all members of primary organizatons in the district or at the proposal of the district committee or highest-ranking party agencies.

The delegates to the district conference are elected at the meetings of members of primary organizations according to the rules determined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

The members and candidate members of the Control and Auditing Commission -- for as long as they are not elected proper delegates -- attend the district conference in a consultative capacity.

55. The district conference:

a. discusses and adopts the report on the district committee's activity and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues of the party, economic, and cultural structure of the district; and defines the main tasks of the district organization for a further period, as follows from the resolutions of party agencies;

b. elects the district committee, the Control and Auditing Commission, and delegates to the regional conference; only a party member who has been a member for at least 4 years can be a member of the district committee or the Control and Auditing Commission.

56. The district committee approves the establishment and the disbanding of the party's primary organizations; directs their activity and checks on it; and keeps records on party members.

57. The district committee convenes at least six times a year.

The candidate members of the district committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings of the district committee in a consultative capacity.

58. The district committee elects the presidium and the secretaries of the district committee from among its members. The leading secretary of a district committee must have at least 8 years of party membership.

The district committee Presidium directs the work and organizes and checks on the fulfillment of resolutions in the period between district committee sessions. It directs and checks on the work of district committee departments and their staff. It reports on its own activities to the party's district committee.

VII. City, Local, All-Factory, and Enterprise Committees

59. With the approval of the district committee, city party committees are set up in cities; in other places with several primary organizations, local party committees are set up. With the approval of the regional committee, all-factory party committees are set up in large plants, enterprises, and institutions with several primary organizations. Or, with the approval of the party's Central Committee, enterprise party committees are set up. According to the CPCZ Central Committee's directives, further committees with an identical level are set up.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees assist the party's district committee in the everyday management and orientation of the primary organizations' activities in fulfilling the main tasks in plants, enterprises, cities, and communities.

In large enterprises with a statewide significance, as well as in cities, the CPCZ Central Committee can grant the enterprise, all-factory, and city committees certain rights of district party committees.

60. The main duty of the city or local committee is:

a. together with the primary organizations, to concentrate the effort of all Communists, other working people, and citizens on realizing the party's policy and on developing the political, economic, and cultural life of the city or community; to develop for this purpose mass political work among the citizens; and to stimulate the population's initiative and activity in the administration of the affairs of the city or community;

b. to lead the Communist functionaries of the national committee and of social organizations and the executive staff in the local industry, agricultural plants, services, trade, medical care, and education toward consistently implementing the party resolutions; to strive for a systematic improvement in the quality of all services in satisfying the populations's material and cultural needs; to promote, through party political and educational work, the constant increase of the citizens' participation in the administration of the community's affairs; to promote the strengthening of the role of the national committee, of its commissions, and of the aktiv of voluntary workers; and to lead them toward uncovering and utilizing local resources and reserves and fighting against all unhealthy local trends;

c. to organize ideological work in the city or community and the upbringing work with the party aktiv, and to atend to the communist upbringing of party members and other citizens;

d. to nominate candidates for the city and local national committee and to resolve other cadres issues to the extent determined by the district committee.

61. The main duty of the all-factory and enterprise committee is:

a. together with primary organizations, to lead all working people toward implementing the party's policy and toward consistently ensuring society-wide interests; to promote the increased participation of working people in directing production; to promote the development of their creative activity, initiative, and socialist competition, the

growth of social labor productivity, the intensification of the national economy, and progress in research and development as well as the implementation of the experience of the best workers in production; to lead the economic management of the plant or enterprise toward establishing good conditions for fulfilling the tasks of the economic program; to aid the political-educational work of primary party organizations in the working places; to fight against all unhealthy local tendencies; and to implement the right to check on the activity of the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution;

b. together with primary organizations, to carry out purposeful upbringing work and the selection and placement of cadres in the plant; and to attend to the systematic growth of all working people's political and professional standards;

C. to see the systematic growth of standards in the party political and organizational work of primary organizations; and to assist the primary organizations in their upbringing work and in ensuring all political and economic tasks;

d. to develop the work of the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and other social organizaitons through the communists' creative activity; and to lead them toward ensuring the main political, economic, social, and cultural-educational tasks in the entire plant.

The all-factory committee or the enterprise committees rely in all their activity on the party's primary organizations in plants and enterprises and contribute toward systematically strengthening their role.

62. The members and candidate members of the city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees are elected at the Communists' plenary meetings or at the conferences of delegates from all primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise for a period of 2-3 years. The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees elect a chairman from their midst, who must have been a party member for at least 5 years. They report on their activities to the District Committee and to the primary party organizations within the sphere of their activities.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees discuss and approve the budgets of the party's primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise; check on adherence to the budgets; and submit their budget to the party's District Committee.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise conferences or all-plenary meetings elect control and auditing commissions.

VIII. The Party's Primary Organizations

63. The primary organizations are the basis of the party. They operate directly among the working people, cementing them around the CPCZ and unifying their efforts in building the socialist society. Within the scope of their activities and in lively contact with the working people, they take an active part in creating and implementing the party's policy and they resolve and ensure all local political, economic, and ideological-educational tasks of the party, which stand in the forefront of the working peoples' interest and are in harmony with the goals and needs of the entire society. They are responsible for implementing the party's policy through the everyday mass political work of Communists among the working people, through their examplary attitude to the fulfillment of tasks in the working places, and through participation in the social life in the place of residence.

Primary organizations are created, according to the CPCZ Central Committee directives, in enterprises, plants, transport and trade organization, state farms, machine and tractor stations, unified cooperative farms, offices, schools, institutions; in the units of the Armed Forces; in rural areas and cities; and so forth, provided at least five party members are there.

64. In enterprises, plants, and offices with a larger number of party members, the primary organizations can be set up in workshops, operational units, construction sites, and production divisions. These primary organizations elect the all-factory or enterprise committee at all-factory party meetings or delegates' conferences.

The primary organizations with a larger number of members can form secondary party organizations. The task of these organizations is to organize and check on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations and to resolve tasks enterprisingly and energetically, based on local conditions and needs. The District Committees can grant the secondary organizations certain rights of primary organizations.

According to working sectors, brigades, and so forth, the primary and secondary organizations set up party groups which elect their leader. It is the task of party groups to organize the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations within the sphere of their operations and to see to it that all members correctly fulfill their basic duties.

65. The top agency of the primary organization, and the school in which the Communists are reared, is the members' meeting. In harmony with the party's policy it defines the main directions and tasks of political, organizational, and ideological-educational work within the scope of the primary organization's activities; and it discusses and decides on the main tasks of working places and localities and on the working people's suggestions and proposals. It arms the Communists with experince and arguments for political work. It adopts resolutions, charges the party members with tasks, and determines how they are to be carried out and how their fulfillment is to be noted. In the spirit of the set party line, it assesses the activity of the committee and of the entire organization, as well as the activity of all functionaries and members.

As a rule, the members' meeting is held once amonth, at least 10 times a year. The meeting is prepared by the committee, with the active participation of the organization's members and with the use of the working people's experience. According to the nature of the problems under discussion, nonmembers can be invited to the members' meeting, particularly if they are prominent employees in production, or functionaries of state and economic agencies and other social organizations; the organization consults them on how best to resolve the problems and fulfill the party's directives.

In large party organizations with several secondary organizations, the members' meeting of the primary organization is convened within the periods set by the Committee of the Primary Organization or at the request of partial organizations, but at least once every 3 months. As a rule, the secondary organizations hold member's meetings once a month, in the period between two members' meetings of the primary organization.

66. The annual members' meetings of the primary and the secondary organization are held once a year; the committee of the primary or secondary organization is elected for a period of 2-3 years; the number of committee members is determined by the district committee. Organizations with up to 10 members elect a 3-man committee; a trustee [divernik] and his deputy.

The members' meeting of a primary organization approves 2-3 members who are to check on the primary organization's handling of financial and other means and on its adherence to the Central Committee's directives on keeping the members' records and on conducting the party administrative work.

67. The committee of a primary and secondary organization elects a chairman who must be a party member of at least 3 years' standing. An exception can be granted by the district committee.

The committee ensures the fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the members meeting and, in keeping with this, directs the entire work of the party organization in the period between the members' meetings. Every month it reports on its activity and on the state of the organization to the members' meeting.

68. It is the task of the primary party organization to:

a. carry out the party's policy within the sphere of its activity; arm the Communists and non-party members politically and ideologically; develop and organize their initiative in the fulfillment of tasks to further develop the socialist society; fight to fulfill the tasks of the economic plan of the plant or enterprise -- to develop progress in R&D and utilize its results in practice, to promote the growth of labor productivity and the highest thrift, quality, and effectiveness of production and of all work, to utilize internal reserves to the maximum, correctly implement material and moral incentives; establish conditions for further development and improvement of the socialist competition; attend to the growth of the working people's attitude to work, toward adherence to the state and working discipline, toward the increase of social riches, and toward the comprehensive improvement of living and working environments;

b. accept members and candidate members into the CPCZ, organize their training, and see to it that they master the party's program and statutes;

c. organize the Communists' active participation in resolving and ensuring all tasks and resolutions of the party organization, in the awareness of the party's responsibility for its every candidate member; lead the Communists toward the exemplary accomplishment of work and toward consistent adherence to the principles of communist morality, and toward devotion to the party and the people; and attend to the Communists' political and professional training;

d. constantly consolidate and guard the party's ideological and organizational unity; organize for the Communists and for other working people the study of Marxism-Leninism, together with the practice of socialist and communist construction; and fight against bourgeois ideology and against all attempts at a revisionist distortion of Marxism-Leninism or at its dogmatic interpretation;

e. organize efficient mass political work; explain the party's policy and win the working people for it; consult the working people on all weighty issues; convene public party meetings; and discuss at these meetings with the working people the weighty problems of the plant or the place in question, as well as the issues of domestic and foreign policy;

f. conduct agitation and developmental work among the working people; rear them in the spirit of communism; fight against individualism and all vestiges of the past; lead the working people toward the broadest possible participation in the administation of state and public affairs; conduct purposeful awareness-promoting work among the organizers of production, among foreman and technicians, helping in this way to

enhance their responsibility for the fulfillment of production tasks, for adherence to technical and technological measures, and for the organization of labor; confer with them; and make use of their knowledge and experience in political-organizational activity;

g. establish conditions for developing criticism and self-criticism; continually oppose any and all suppression of criticism and self-criticism and fight against bureaucracy, against the squandering of state means, against irresponsibility and lack of discipline, against self-indulgence, and against all shortcomings which hamper the development of the socialist society;

h. purposefully attend to the training of people and to the correct selection, training, and placement of cadres in plants, unified farm cooperatives, state farms, ministries, and so forth; check on their activity; help them in their work in a comradely manner; help the higher party agencies in their work; consult them; and render accounts to them on its activity;

i. actively participate in fulfilling the main tasks in the development of the city or community; strive to create a socialist way of life, and a socialist environment and relations between the people; lead all Communists toward developing the citizens' working and social activity in the place of their residence; stimulate the initiative of social organizations in plants and localities; and lead the Communist functionaries in social organizations and local national committees toward consistently ensuring the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

69. The party organizations in production, transportation, and commercial plants and enterprises, in state farms, unified cooperative farms, and other agricultural enterprises, blueprint organizations, designing offices, and scientific-research institutes, in the housing economy, in communal services, schools, and cultural, enlightenment, and medical care institutions, have the right to check on how the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution is carrying out the tasks of the party and state policy and how it is ensuring the solution of the substantial aspects of the development of plants, enterprises, and institutions in harmony with all-social interests, but without supplanting them in their activities; and independently study and verify the state of task fulfillment.

In this activity, they make use of the knowledge accumulated by the working people, by trade union and youth union organizations, and by control agencies; unify the efforts of the working people's collectives, and see to it that the plant, enterprise, or institution fulfills all its duties toward society.

It is the duty of party organizations to suport the efforts of the executive staff and to raise its responsibility in ensuring the party's policy in the sectors for which the staff is responsible;

70. The party agencies and organizations which have the right of control over the management of a plant, enterprise, or institution, present their views on the appointment and withdrawal of executive staff within the scope of their activities.

71. The party organizations in ministries, in central, regional, district, and city offices, in the management agencies of economic production units, and in other institutions, are duty bound to:

a. consistently enforce the party's policy; check on adherence to the directives and resolutions adopted by the party agencies in their places of work; lead people toward responsibly fulfilling their functions; fight against formalism and bureaucracy in the work and behavior of the appropriate staff in sectors and offices; and so forth.

b. check on the settlement of comments, suggestions, and complaints submitted by the working people;

c. check on the handling of means for the operation of offices or institutions;

d. see to the adherence of principles of cadre selection and placement, so as to improve the work of offices or institutions and of individual employees; attend to training the employees to bear responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them and to adhere to and enforce the state discipline;

The basic organizations in the offices and institutions mentioned above follow the directives of the party's Central Committee and help the Central Committee and the other appropriate party agencies to check on the activities of these offices and of their leading staff. Reports on the ascertained shortcomings and proposals for improvements in the activity of offices or institutions are submitted by them to the heads of offices and to the appropriate party agencies.

IX. The Party, the State, and Social Organizations

72. The CPCZ carries out the political guidance of state and social agencies and organizations, orienting and coordinating their activity through the Communists working there. It strives to make them consistently fulfill their tasks, which follows from the CSSR's Constitution and its laws, and the rights and duties defined by the statutes of social organizations. It promotes the working people's broad involvement in the activities of these organizations.

The party agencies and organizations do not replace state, economic, and social agencies and organizations; they do not permit a mixing of the roles of party and other agencies.

73. Clubs of Communists deputies are set up in the Federal Assembly and in the Czech and Slovak National Councils.

In national committees, in the elected agencies of social and hobby activity organizations, in cooperatives and artists unions, at their congresses, conferences, and meetings which are attended by at least three party members, party groups are set up on the basis of a decision by the appropriate party agencies.

In their activity, the clubs of Communist deputies and the party groups follow the policy and statutes of the party; they are subordinated to appropriate party agencies and are duty bound to follow their resolutions in all issues.

Their mission is to defend and carry out the party's policy and to comprehensively strengthen the party's influence on nonmembers; to assess the Communists' activities, and how they fulfill tasks in the agencies and organizations in which they work on the party's assignment; and unite the efforts of all Communists to make representative bodies and social organizations consistently fulfill their role in the development of socialist society.

The clubs of Communist deputies and party groups in representative bodies lead all their deputies to accomplish mass political work among the voters and to render accounts of their activity. They strive to consolidate state discipline, socialist legality, and the socialist style of work in state agencies, and to eliminate manifestations of bureaucracy.

The party groups in social organizations see to the strengthening of the role of these organizations in the life of the socialist society and in fostering developmental, hobby, and other socially beneficial activities in the places of work and in localities.

X. The Party and the Youth

74. One of the party's basic tasks is to take systematic and purposeful care of the upbringing of children and youth in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism; of proletarian, socialist internationalism; and of socialist patriotism.

The party strives to make youth resistant to bourgeois and petit bourgeois influences, to imbue it with the moral features of the socialist personality, and to have the best members of the Socialist Youth Union join the CPCZ.

The party is winning the younger generation for the prospects of a further development of socialism; it sets up exacting tasks for young people. It sees to the expansion of young people's participation in the development and management of socialist society. It supports the young people's active participation in the fulfillment of all-social tasks in the political, economic, and cultural spheres; it sees to it that socialist society and its agencies establish increasingly improving conditions for the life, work, and social assertion of young people; and it leads the Communists in state agencies and institutions and in social organizations toward consistently implementing its policy with regard to children and young people.

75. In their work among children and young people, the party agencies and organizations particularly rely on the Socialist Youth Union and on its inseparable part, the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union. They attend to the development of the organization's activity and to its fulfilling the role of the representative of the younger generation and a close collaborator of the party.

The party organizations lead the young party members and candidate members toward becoming the most active members and functionaries of the Socialist Youth Union and of the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union.

XI. Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

76. The party organizations in the Armed Forces follow the party statutes in their activity. They are set up and work according to the party Central Committee's directives.

77. By their everyday activities they ensure the implementation of the party's policy in the Armed Forces and they rally and cement the members of these forces around the Communist Party. They rear them in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, and socialist patriotism; and they see to their constant contact with the life and work of the people. They aid the members of the forces toward class and political vigilance, toward accomplishing the tasks of combat and political training in an exemplary way; toward consolidating the moral-political state and military discipline; toward mastering modern combat technology and weapons; and toward consistently fulfilling the joint defense and security measures of the countries of the socialist community. They attend to the development of the younger generation and to the shaping of its conscious attitude toward building and defending their socialist fatherland.

78. Party work in the Armed Forces is directed by the party's Central Committee.

79. Party agencies and organizations in the Armed Forces maintain close contacts with the local party agencies, informing them about political activities in military units and making use of their experience in their own work, and leading their members toward taking an active part in the work of party organizations on the spot and also in training the population for the defense of the socialist republic.

XII. The Party's Financial Means

80. The party's financial means and the means of party organizations consist of the membership dues, of the yields of party enterprises, and of other incomes. The amount of the dues paid by party members and candidate members, and the way the party's financial means are used, are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee.

CPCZ CONGRESS APPROVES MAIN GUIDELINES FOR 1986-90

AU101315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech (Supplement) 3 Apr 86 pp 3-20

["The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Period 1986-90 and the Outlook up to the Year 2000 (approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] Last year we marked the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army, the origin of the people's democratic Czechoslovakia. We assessed the results our country -- under the leadership of the CPCZ -- achieved in building socialist society, in raising the people's standard of living. The socialist industrialization of our country was carried out; Slovakia was industrialized; a strong material-technological base of industry, construction, transportation, and communications was built; and a socialist restructuring of agriculture on a cooperative basis was realized. Socialist production relations won throughout the national economy, the position of the working man changed from its foundations, the standard of living of all strata of the population rose markedly. The tasks of the cultural revolution were successfully fulfilled, the education of people and the professional preparation of the working people substantially increased. We built a great scientific and scientific-technological potential. The socialist social system was consolidated; socialist democracy, the participation of citizens in the management and administration of the state developed comprehensively. We achieved these results in a historically brief period of time, thanks to the selfless work of our people and the development of comprehensive cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, especially with the Soviet Union.

The unity and cooperation of our nations consolidated on federative foundations. Conditions for the full social assertion of the nationalities in the CSSR were also created.

Despite the complexity of internal and external conditions, we made marked progress in the past 15 years in fulfilling the general line of building developed socialist society determined at the 14th congress and further elaborated at the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses.

The 16th congress became a historic watershed in the life of the party and the country. Our people were convinced by their own experience that the program of building developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia is in harmony with their vital interests and needs. Through its realization an exceptional upswing in all spheres of the social, economic, and cultural life was achieved. The friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries deepended further. Czechoslovakia is a firm component of the socialist community.

Our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries developed comprehensively. The authority of our country in the world became enhanced, international ties reinforced, the country's defense capability, and security increased; we are taking an active part in the endeavor to strengthen peace and progress in the world.

A -- Economic and Social Development Since the 14th CPCZ Congress

The basis of economic and social policy for the 1971-85 period was the general policy of building a developed socialist society. This program of the party, aimed at intensifying the national economy and improving the efficiency and quality of all work, was successfully fulfilled in the past 15 years. This is borne out by the results achieved in the development of the national economy, which, despite ever more exacting conditions, made it possible to better satisfy the needs of society, further raise the population's standard of living, and strengthen its social certainties.

The material-technical base of social production was reinforced. There were some important changes in the structure of industrial production and in construction. Socialist large-scale agricultural production was reinforced, and the efficiency of the national economy was gradually increased. We achieved, in essence, the equalization of the socioeconomic level of the two republics. The economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the coordination of the 5-year plans with the CEMA states, especially with the USSR, were deepened, and cooperation and specialization of production were developed further.

The all-around rise in the education of the population and the rapid growth of the skills of the working people created prerequisites for further dynamic and effective economic and social development.

In 1985, gross national income was 80 percent higher than it was in 1970; 92 percent of this increment was accounted for by the growth of social labor productivity, which rose 70 percent in 15 years.

Industrial production rose 95 percent. The branches safeguarding technological progress and the utilization of the domestic raw material base were given priority development. Engineering production increased 2.6-fold, within which the electrotechnical industry increased 3.4-fold, and production of the chemical and timber-processing industries increased 2.2-fold. Construction work carried out by construction organizations grew by roughly 84 percent.

Agricultural production rose by 33 percent and food production by 55 percent. This made it possible to improve the quality of our people's nourishment and to systematically improve the social and economic conditions of the people working in agriculture. The successful fulfillment of the goal of the 14th CPCZ Congress, covering the increased consumption of food from domestic production, made it possible to determine a more demanding course of gradually achieving self-sufficiency in the production of grain and further self-sufficiency in food. At the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, self-sufficiency in the production of grain was substantially attained.

The results achieved in the development of the national economy made it possible to fulfill the main objective of the CPCZ economic policy -- to raise and improve the standard of living.

During the past 15 years private consumption grew by 44 percent, and material social consumption by 109 percent. The average monthly wage of workers in the national economy rose by 53 percent and reached Kcs2,973. In connection with the development of economic conditions, the retail prices of goods and services were amended in some cases. The real income of the population increased by more than half, and the average real wage by more than 20 percent.

The per-capita consumption of meat reached 86 kg; consumption of milk and dairy products increased by 26 percent. The provision of durable goods to households improved: there were 145 washing machines per 100 households, that is, 70 percent more than in 1970; 115 refrigerators, that is, almost twice as many; 125 television sets of all kinds, that is almost 70 percent more; 49 passenger cars, that is more than 2.5-fold compared with 1970. Consumption of gas and electricity in households more than doubled.

Great attention was paid to the solution of the housing problem. In the past 15 years almost 1.8 million apartments were built, and thus more than one-third of all CSSR households were able to move into new apartments.

Health services were developing in accordance with the conclusions of the party congress. The number of beds in health-related facilities increased 12 percent and reached 196,000. There is one medical doctor for every 280 people; in 1970 the figure was 432 persons per doctor. The number of places in day-care centers increased from 76,000 to 122,300 (including creches and kindergartens.)

Considerable sums were invested in education, including in its material-technical base. Fundamental changes were gradually carried out in the conception of the work of all schools and educational facilities, both in terms of content and organization. Preschool education was fully ensured. The number of children in kindergartens rose by 80 percent, and the proportion of children of appropriate age attending these schools amounted to 92 percent. Since the 1980's, the training of employees with intermediate secondary-level education became similar to that for those with completed secondary-level education. A 10-year general polytechnical education was introduced. The number of those studying at secondary schools rose by 8 percent and the proportion of secondary-school graduates in the total number of employees in the national economy rose from 14 percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1985. The share of employees trained in workers professions rose from 43 percent to 57 percent. The number of persons studying at university-level schools rose by 38,000 and reached 168,700 persons (including correspondence studies), and in the same period the proportion of persons with university-level education in the total number of employees increased from 4.1 percent to 8 percent.

Improvement in social security, in keeping with the resources created, in turn led to strengthening the social guarantees of the population. Grants given on the birth of a child were increased, and child allowances were raised (for example, for 2 children from Kcs330 to Kcs650 per month), the payment of a maternity allowance for mothers taking care of children was introduced and expanded; advantageous loans for newly married couples were introduced, together with the state contribution when children are born; the entire system of pensions was improved and sickness benefit rates were raised markedly further. The total income of the population from social security increased by 109 percent in the past 15 years. The average old age pension increased by more than 50 percent.

The country's economic potential was increased considerably; production material and raw material resources began to be used more economically. In the past 15 years, a total of Kcs2,300 billion was invested in the modernization and expansion of the material-technological base of production, of which Kcs802 billion went to industry, Kcs255 billion to agriculture, and Kcs301 billion to comprehensive housing construction. The value of all basic assets increased 2.2-fold and reached Kcs1,861 billion.

Capacities were built for the annual extraction of 65 million metric tons of coal to replace moribund capacities, as well as for increasing coal extraction. Power plants were built with a capacity of more than 10,000 mw, of which 2,200 mw involved nuclear power plants. There were 3,800 km of gas pipelines built, capable of carrying 53 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually. The storage capacity of underground gas reservoirs was also increased. Important capacities were also built for the production of steel, rolled material, and steel pipes; in addition, new petrochemical combines with built in the chemical enterprise of the Czechoslovak-Slovak Friendship Concern in Litvinov and in the Slovnaft Bratislava national enterprise. Numerous engineering enterprises were built and modernized (especially for the production of equipment for nuclear power plants, for the expansion of Tatra trucks production, in the electrotechnical industry, in agro-engineering, and others); new celloulose-paper combines in Ruzomberok and Paskov; a number of timber-processing combines and capacities for furniture manufacture; new meat-processing combines; and dairies were constructed.

A total of 586 km of freeways and other projects of city bypasses, as well as three subway lines were commissioned, and a further 972 km of railroad lines were electrified. A new railroad crossing point ot the USSR was built, and railroad lines in North Bohemia were rerouted. A number of large department stores, supermarkets, hotels, and important projects of a social and cultural nature were built (especially the Palace of Culture and the reconstruction of the National Theater in Prague, the House of Trade Unions in Bratislava, and new projects connected with radio and television broadcasting). The retail trade network in the countryside was rebuilt and modernized; a considerable number of school buildings were built, enabling an increase in the number of classrooms by 19,000; new health, physical training, spa, and recreational facilities were built. The modernization and automation of the intercity telephone network continued, increasing the automation of central telephone districts from 24 percent in 1970 to 68 percent in 1985. The construction of basic television transmitters for the first channel was completed. The broadcasting network of the second channel provides a quality signal covering 71 percent of CSSR territory. A significant contribution to the development and beautification of villages and cities was made by the initiative of citizens, the realization of election programs, and by a considerable number of projects of local importance built under the citizens' "Z" self-help program -- for example 204,000 places in kindergartens, almost 19,000 km of water mains and sewers, and more than 1,800 social and cultural buildings. In this way projects valued at more than Kcs60 billion were built in the past 15 years.

The further deepening of economic cooperation and socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries takes significant credit for the achieved results. Some of the most important projects carried out in the past 15 years are, in particular, the joint construction of the gas pipeline from Orenburg to the USSR's western border, the construction fo the Chmelnice nuclear power plant, and the joint construction of the Kimbayev combine for the extraction and processing of asbestos. Imports from the USSR cover 100 percent of our total needs for crude oil and natural gas; 90 percent of ore; and a great proportion of further imported raw and other materials. The CSSR is taking part in the specialization and cooperation of the production of equipment for nuclear power plants. It ensures, above all, the deliveries of complete reactor vessles, steam generators, and special industrial fittings.

Also of considerble importance is the agreement on the specialization and cooperation of production in the chemical industry, by which the CSSR specializes in the production and deliveries of sophisticated and less energy-intensive chemical production in exchange for deliveries of bulk chemicals.

The effectiveness of the economy gradually increased in accordance with the intensification plans. Good results were achieved in reducing the share of material costs in output and with regards to the production sector's demand for energy. Specific consumption of fuels, energy, and raw and other materials dropped. In 1985, compared with 1970, consumption of fuel-energy resources per Kcs1 million of created national income dropped by almost 28 percent; of metals, by 30 percent; of cement, by 25 percent; and so forth.

These results were achieved in complicated conditions. The cost of obtaining and securing the fuel and raw materials base rose substantially; the conditions under which our products were bartered on the markets of nonsocialist countries worsened because of the aggravation of crisis phenomena in the capitalist states and their discrimination. Import prices grew faster than the export prices of our processing industry.

The adaptation of the Czechoslovak economy to the fundamental changes in external conditions did not occur at the necessary pace, however. At the end of the 1970's and in 1980 this temporarily caused the growth of indebtedness in convertible currencies.

The economic policy of the CPCZ determined by the 16th congress set, as the pivotal objective of the development of the economy in the 1981-85 period, the maintenance -- even under more difficult internal and external conditions -- and of the population's high standard of living and its continued improvement in line with the achieved results, while gradually restoring the internal and external economic equilibrium.

These intentions had to be achieved above all through a consequent assertion of the strategic program of raising the effectiveness and quality of all work, founded on the full implementation of the intensification factors of growth, fundamental changes in production, fuller utilization of the results of scientific-technological development, deepening participation in the international division of labor, and perfecting the system of planned management.

After the 16th CPCZ Congress the unfavorable development of external conditions continued; the international situation worsened further. This, together with the tackling of internal problems concerning the development of the economy, was reflected in the finalization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in which priority was given to restoring the equilibrium of economic development rather than to the dynamism of its growth.

With this aim in mind, growth of the national income in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan was slowed down in a planned manner. On the basis of increased effort throughout the national economy, restoration of the dynamism of development was already achieved in 1983.

The results achieved during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and in particular during the 1983-85 period, prove that the basic conceptual intentions of the party's economic policy set by the 16th congress and concretized in the Seventh 5-Year Plan were in essence fulfilled, and in some respects even exceeded. One succeeded in accelerating the process of adapting the economy to new conditions, mastering the consequences of reducing some raw material and energy inputs, and maintaining production's smooth development.

The internal as well as external equilibrium was gradually restored, and prerequisites for restoring the dynamism of the national income's growth were created.

During the 5-year plan, the volume of gross national income increased by 11.5 percent; at the same time, in the 1983-85 period its average annual dynamism was 3.3 percent. In 1985, compared with 1980, social labor productivity increased by more than 9 percent. Industrial production grew by 14.8 percent, and agricultural production during the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- as a whole grew by 9.7 percent. Better results than the plan envisaged were achieved in the growth of personal and material social consumption.

The deepening of the process of the economy's intensification reduced the consumption of fuel-energy resources used to create national income by an average of 1.7 percent annually, compared with 0.9 percent envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In 1985, compared with 1980, absolute consumption of crude oil, bituminous coal, iron ore, rolled material, natural rubber, wool, cement, nonferrous metals, and some other raw materials was reduced. In 1985, compared with 1980, the demands of the national economy for transportation decreased by 8.2 percent. The share of material costs in input was reduced by an average of 1.2 percent annually, compared with the planned 0.8 percent.

Increased attention was paid to implementing the results of scientific-technological development in practice. In 1985 the share of the value of new products with a high technological-economic standard reached almost one-third, compared with 21 percent in 1980. The volume of production realized on the basis of the tasks of the plan for technological development at all levels of management reached approximately 20 percent of the total volume of industrial production. The number of utilized Czechoslovak inventors' patents doubled. Czechoslovak inventors' patents grew by roughly 11 percent, and on average totals almost 2,700 annually. The number of annually submitted innovation proposals nears the 400,000 mark. Even though the conclusions of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session were in this way gradually introduced into practice and the scientific research base was continually beefed up with personnel, and financial, and foreign currency resources, the overall progress in the accelerated implementation of the results of science and technology in practice still does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of the national economy's effective development.

On the basis of structural changes, especially in industrial production, the importance of processing branches grew and the share of raw material and energy branches declined.

Engineering production increased by 28.3 percent, of which production in the electrotechnical industry increased by 49.9 percent, while production in the metallurgy industry increased by 5.8 percent, and that of construction materials by less than 3.7 percent.

The construction of nuclear power plants was an important structural change. In 1985 the proportion of electricity from nuclear power plants already constituted 14.5 percent of total production.

The smoothness of the fuel and energy supply was systematically reinforced; the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan with regard to coal extraction were exceeded by 6.4 million metric tons.

Exceeding the tasks of the 5-year plan in agriculture by 4.3 percent made it possible to further improve the nutrition of the people and substantially increase the extent of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The development of plant production overtook animal production. The rate of growth of plant production was almost twice as high as that of animal production. In the 1981-85 period, 54.6 million metric tons of grain were produced -- 4,2 million metric tons more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. During that 5-year plan, per-hectare yields increased on average by 12 percent. The growth of plant production, a better use of concentrated feed, and a better utility value of farm animals enabled us to exceed the planned tasks in the production and procurement of animal products, and substantially reduce imports of grain.

Our economy's participation in the international division of labor, especially through the further development of socialist economic integration, deepened during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The plan for exports to the socialist countries was exceeded. In Czechoslovakia's total turnover the share of foreign trade with the CEMA states increased to 74 percent, compared with 65.5 percent in 1980.

In the sphere of external economic relations with the nonsocialist countries, an edge of exports over imports was achieved. The indebtedness in freely convertible currencies was substantially reduced. The planned increase of exports, especially of machinery and equipment, was not filfilled. As a consequence of the processing industry's reduced export prices, the planned profitability of foreign trade was not achieved.

In accordance with the intentions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the share of investments in national income was reduced and capital construction concentrated on selected branches and vital projects.

Despite the gradual improvement of the situation as regards putting capacities in operation, some important projects were not finished within the determined deadlines, and there were delays in starting production at the projected parameters. The utilization of capital assets did not develop satisfactorily.

The pivotal objective of the economic policy determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to maintain and improve the achieved high standard of living -- was fulfilled. Personal consumption of the population grew about 5 percent. Social consumption grew faster than the plan envisaged -- it increased by 28.6 percent and in 1985 reached Kcs176 billion; that is, Kcs11,380 per inhabitant.

The situation of deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial products to the domestic market showed improvement. Shortcomings, however, persisted as regards services and goods, their range and quality.

During the entire 5-year plan, a total of 487,000 apartments were built for about 1.5 million inhabitants, providing more square meters of living area and more rooms per apartment than the plan envisaged.

The results were achieved because of the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of the National Economy and the System of the Management of Agriculture, even though one did not quite succeed in finalizing and implementing in practice some of the Set of Measures' fundamental principles.

A significant contribution to fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress was made by the growing activity and initiative of the working people, the great upsurge of socialist competition, the brigades of socialist labor, the party's efforts, and the endeavors of trade union, youth organizations, and other organizations of the National Front.

We are entering the second half of the 1980's as a consolidated, politically strong, and economically advanced state with a high living and cultural standard and with good international-political standing. All this enables us -- aware of our high degree of responsibility for the further development of our socialist society -- to submit to the 17th CPCZ Congress a demanding but realistic program for speeding up economic and social development in the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

B. -- The Basic Guidelines of the CPCZ's Socioeconomic Strategy Up to the Year 2000

The main objective, which the CPCZ systematically pursues, is raising the people's standard of living, satisfying the population's material and spiritual needs on a qualitatively higher level, reinforcing their security and social guarantees, and creating ever more favorable conditions for man's harmonious development. Ensuring this objective is the basic task of our long-range economic strategy, based on acceleration of socioeconomic development through intensification and raising the effectiveness of social production, the quality of all work, and strict thriftiness. In accordance with the conclusions of the CEMA countries' economic summit, we will comprehensively develop economic cooperation and socialist economic integration with the socialist countries, especially with the USSR.

All-around intensification of the entire national economy calls for speeding up scientific and technological progress on the basis of full participation in implementing the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000, carrying out effective structural changes in production, improving the quality of management and planning, utilizing the economic mechanism, increasing the participation of working people in management, and raising their qualification and initiative.

In the period up to the year 2000, in the interest of raising the living standard of the population and improving their living and working conditions, it is necessary to:

-- Pay primary attention to the further growth of private consumption by the population, so as to ensure a more profound link between the interests of the individual and the interest of society; increase the material stake of the working people in the results of their work, reinforce the socialist principles governing remuneration; increase the personal consumption of the population by at least half, and give preference to improving its quality and structure; accelerate the growth and increase the share of sales of industrial consumer goods, especially of high quality engineering and electrotechnical products; substantially increase the share of imported goods with the aim of completing and enriching the domestic market; raise the standards of retail trade sales; and expand paid services;

-- It is necessary to achieve a qualitative improvement in the public consumption of the population, especially in education, the health services, and social welfare; create more favorable conditions for the education of the young generation by realizing the program of the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system for increasing by half the share of workers with university-level and secondary school qualifications; improve, in proportion to the growth in the living standards of the economically active population, the social security of those people who because of age or illness cannot take part in the working process;

-- Improve preventive medical care in the struggle against illnesses which cause the greatest social burden; perfect the care for handicapped citizens; expand nursing services for elderly citizens; enlarge the capacities of treatment facilities for the chronically ill; improve the health sector's equipment through modern diagnostic apparatus and treatment technology; expand spa services;

-- Improve the quality and standard of housing; alongside new construction, substantially increase the extent and quality of repairs and maintenance of the housing stock and speed up its modernization; it is necessary to pay great attention to the development of cities as centers of people's social and cultural life; concentrate potential and means for the revitalization of city centers; improve further the care for cultural monuments;

-- Create conditions for extending leisure time in the interest of the fuller development of the working people's personalities and creative talents, to divide up the expansion of leisure time in such a way that it corresponds better to the demands of one's profession and the merit principle;

-- The creation and protection of the environment is an integral part of the further development of the living standard; in the period up to the year 2000 it is necessary to gradually reduce the degree of air and water pollution in the most afflicted regions; continue to resolve the elimination of solid and communal wastes; reduce the extent of soil erosion; and improve forests;

-- Create prerequisites for the growth of the people's standard of living through the further development of the national economy and a long-range stable dynamic growth of the national income; achieve, up to the year 2000, a more than two-thirds' increase in the national income compared with 1985. In essence this growth must be achieved through the growth of social productivity of labor.

In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to speed up the process of intensification, and realize a gradual technological and structural reconstruction of the Czechoslovak economy; to achieve -- in respect of the creation of the national income -- a one-third reduction in its energy demand, and reduce demand for ferrous metals by 40-50 percent.

An accelerated application of scientific-technological progress in the CSSR national economy and the realization of the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000 must become the foundation. Scientific-technological progress is to be oriented toward:

-- The application of electronics in the national economy;

-- Comprehensive automation, above all of mass production, and the introduction of flexible automated production systems;

-- The development of nuclear engineering, raising the share of electric energy in the overall CSSR fuel-energy balance sheet;

-- The development of new types of materials and the assimilation of their production with efficient technologies;

-- The development of biotechnologies and their broadest possible utilization.

The crucial role in accelerating the development of science and technology must be played by the engineering and electrotechnical industries, which -- on the basis of intensified cooperation, especially with the socialist states -- must ensure the necessary machinery and equipment of high technological standards for the modernization of the production-technological base of the Czechoslovak economy and for the transition toward principally new technological processes and state-of-the-art technology. They must speed up innovation processes and achieve substantial growth in the quality of products and in their technical-economic standards and reliability, which must be on a par with foremost world producers.

The long-term strategy of increasing the creation of resources must be based on the accelerated dynamism of production, particularly in branches marked by intensive innovative activity and a high input of science and technology, that is, engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and sophisticated chemistry, including pharmaceutics. In the light and wood-working industries, priority must be given to the development of production that permits the maximum efficient use of raw materials and the best use of employees' qualifications.

The development of raw-material and energy-intensive branches must be subordinated to economic efficiency. It is essential to ensure a decline in the material-intensiveness of production, and significantly raise the degree of utilization of material resources throughout the national economy. Better use must be made of secondary raw materials and zero-waste technologies must be applied. A long-term comprehensive program for ensuring the development of the Czechoslovak national economy in terms of raw materials must be worked out.

In the fuel-power sector, the role of nuclear power and natural gas is to be enhanced. The installed capacity of nuclear power plants should be raised to roughly 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000. The comprehensive utilization of heat from energy sources, including nuclear power plants must be resolved. The proportion of crude oil products in power generation must be reduced. In connection with the gradual drop in the extraction of brown coal it is necessary to prepare well in advance the manpower development concept in coal mining regions.

The agricultural-food industry complex must continuously ensure rational supplies of food to the population as an important part of living standards, and further raise the degree of our self-reliance in the production of food. By applying comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, and biologization, the process of putting agricultural production on an industrial footing must be completed. Broad use must be made of electronics for the direction of production and technological processes in plant and livestock production, as well as in the food industry. Negative influences on the natural environment must be limited, and losses in all phases of production and processing of agricultural products reduced. A proportionate development of all links in the agricultural-industrial complex must be ensured so as to achieve a balanced and comprehensive utilization of all factors of intensification at the level of the latest scientific and technological knowledge. Priority must be given to the modernization of the material-technological base of the food industry as an essential prerequisite for the efficient use of agricultural raw materials and for securing the requisite range, equality, and durability of foodstuffs.

It is necessary to develop and realize the state's unified transportation policy, realize measures aimed at further reducing transport requirements, and speed up the further development and modernization of transportation's technological base.

Switching the economy onto the path of intensive development requires that we markedly raise the efficiency of the international division of labor in accordance with the conclusions of the economic summit [of CEMA states in June 1984], and deepen cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, based on the optimal utilization of the individual countries' existing potentials and specific conditions of development. The agreements on programs of bilateral economic cooperation up to the year 2000 with individual socialist states, particularly with the Soviet Union, must be translated into action.

Exchange within branches and sectors, the main factor of growth in foreign trade turnovers, must be intensified. Specialization and production sharing as well as higher forms of cooperation must be actively promoted, especially the development of direct ties among economic organizations and the setting up of joint associations and enterprises. Economic and social policy must be coordinated and the coordination of plans perfected. International socialist division of labor must be promoted with the aim of reducing to the greatest possible degree the current broad range of products. Forces and resources must be concentrated on effective products of high technological standards. We must work out an important and export policy that would cover the broad range of our domestic needs by means of intensive division of labor.

Economic relations with nonsocialist states must be developed on the basis of mutual advantage. As far as industrially advanced capitalist states are concerned, the task is to achieve a more balanced structure of goods exchange. In exports to this area, the role of products that place high demands on research and development and skilled labor must be enhanced. Industrial cooperation must also be used.

Economic cooperation with developing countries must be substantially expanded, especially by means of participation in their industrialization programs through exports of machinery and equipment. Imports of raw and other materials from these countries, as well as finished goods, including consumer goods, must be increased.

In the interest of speeding up the structural rebuilding of the economy and raising its efficiency and performance, capital investment resources must be particularly earmarked for retooling and modernization projects and for the application of the results of research and development to progressive branches and future-oriented types of production.

The quality of the entire process of expanded production must be improved, especially that of capital investment. Modern building and assembly work technologies must be widely adopted, and conservation of cement, metals, and power must be ensured. The capacities of the building sector must be enhanced through modernizing the equipment of the entire process of construction, repair, and maintenance by means of technology and by increasing the number of employees.

A substantial acceleration of the process of economic intensification is conditional on a strong activation of the human factor; on the continuous growth of professional qualification and the need for requalification of some groups of workers.

The increase in the productive-age population that will begin to manifest itself in the nineties must be rationally deployed. The use of qualified employees must be focused on future-oriented and effective branches. In the interest of an improved use of basic assets, prerequisites must be created for the transfer of employees to the tertiary sphere [comprising trade, transport, and services], especially to the area of paid services. The quality of economic management must be raised on the basis of a more comprehensive use of the advantages of the socialist economy and by perfecting the socialist system of management and planning.

The Leninist principles of socialist management, particularly democratic centralism, must be consolidated and promoted. The economic legal powers and responsibility of enterprises and economic production units must be enhanced and the participation of working people in management expended in all possible ways.

C -- Main Tasks of the Party's Economic and Social Policy in the Years 1986-90

I. The Basic Orientation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

The fulfillment of the basic targets of socioeconomic development up to the year 2000 requires that national income in 1990 by 18 to 19 percent higher than in 1985, and that 92 to 95 percent of its increase be due to higher social productivity of labor, which will increase by a minimum of 17 to 18 percent over this period. We must achieve a substantially higher degree of the utilization of fuels, power, and raw and industrial materials and their conservation, especially on the basis of a further marked reduction in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to:

1. Speed up the introduction of the latest results of scientific-technological development into production and social practice; ensure, in particular, the greatest possible production growth on the basis of the implementation of resolved research and development tasks; increase the share of products of high technical-economic standards and raise the service life and realiability of products as an inseparable part of these standards; make more intensive use of international cooperation in science and technology and expedient use of licensing policy; and comprehensively encourage and utilize the improvers' and inventors' movement;

2. Further reduce the energy-intensiveness of the national economy; in the years 1986-90, achieve an average annual reduction of 2.9 percent in the consumption of fuel-power resources per unit of created gross national income; ensure, by means of the implementation of the state-target program for rationalizing the consumption and utilization of fuels and power, total savings of at least 15.4 million metric tons of specific fuel by 1990, compared with 1985;

Devote attention to progressive structural changes in the fuel-power balance; develop at a more rapid rate less energy-intensive production branches, guaranteeing a high degree of utilization of fuel-power and raw material inputs; make better use of fixed assets; introduce less energy-intensive technological processes; raise the technological standard of equipment producing and consuming fuels and energy and modernize this equipment, improve its maintenance, and ensure its reliable operation; more markedly raise the utilization of secondary sources of energy, especially for the generation of heat.

Make more economical use of fuels and power in the nonproduction sphere and in households; make more rational use of heat and, with this aim in mind, consistently introduce the monitoring of heat and hot water consumption, and equip sources of heat supply and central heating systems with automated regulation devices;

Reduce consumption of heating oil for electricity and heat production by at least 30 percent; permanently reduce consumption of fuels per unit of output in all branches of the national economy; in freight road traffic, reduce specific fuels consumption per unit of transport performance by at least 8 percent;

3. In all sectors of the national economy, substantially improve the utilization of metals; implement the state target program for rationalizing the consumption of metals and achieve total relative savings of approximately 2.5 million metric tons of ferrous and 70,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals in the national economy during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Improve the quality of norms governing the consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals; orient the work of design offices toward achieving the progressive consumption norms stipulated in the state target program; adjust technological processes of production; assert essential changes of production programs in all branches of the national economy, especially in engineering and the building industry; work out measures aimed at a more effective utilization of secondary raw materials.

Reduce transport requirements by roughly 10 percent in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and gradually resolve the comprehensive rationalization of goods circulation and the modernization and rationalization fo the warehouse economy.

In accordance with the tasks of maximally reducing the energy- and material-intensiveness of production, ensure a decline in the share of material costs in the value of output by an annual average of 1.5 percent;

4. On the basis of a further rise in efficiency and the CSSR's deeper involvement in the international division of labor, particularly in socialist economic integration, achieve a more rapid growth rate of foreign trade than of created national income; give paramount attention to the promotion of economic cooperation with the USSR, particularly to the implementation of the program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000;

Improve the maximalization of our production on foreign markets, suitably channel the territorial orientation of foreign trade, and make more effective use of commercial policy and of higher forms of economic cooperation such as production sharing and specialization;

5. Make more rational use of the rich experiences and skills of the working people and of their steadily improving qualifications in order to accelerate labor productivity growth in all branches of the national economy and increase its share in the growth of production and performance;

Ensure the professional training of numerically strong age groups; raise the qualification of the working people to make it correspond with the requirements of putting the latest scientific and technological knowledge into practice;

Consistently implement the merit principle; ensure that labor productivity growth exceeds the growth rate of average wages; tighten management, work discipline, and the regular rhythm of the work process, and make full use of working hours;

6. Substantially improve the use of existing capacities and fixed assets and speed up the liquidation of those that are obsolete and ineffective; markedly raise the effectiveness of investments; orient capital investment primarily toward renewing retooling, and modernizing existing types of production, toward programs and projects marked by a rapid return on invested capital; make full use of the possibilities of increasing production wherever existing capacities are not fully utilized; reduce the excessive number of projects simultaneously under construction, and cut construction deadlines;

Markedly improve the development and utilization of inventories, speed up the time of their turnover, release the resources tied up in excessive inventories, and improve their composition, especially in favor of marketing inventories [odbytove zasoby];

7. Depending on the results achieved in the development of the economy, and in accordance with the demand to consolidate the socialist way of life, ensure a further development in the population's living standards; ensure an 11 to 13 percent growth in real personal income; improve the satisfaction of the population's needs by expanding and improving the quality of the supply of goods and services; develop in a comprehensive manner education, health care, culture, and other spheres meeting the needs of the population, and improve housing conditions;

In all sectors, consistently secure measures aimed at improving the living and working environment;

8. Permanently perfect the system of planned national economy management; deepen the role of the plan as the basic instrument of steering socioeconomic processes at all levels, making a more effective use of value relations and instruments in the process; further perfect the organization of the production-technological base; enhance the legal powers and responsibility of enterprises and economic production units for meeting society's needs; achieve a uniform, coordinated, and balanced influence of the economic mechanism on effective development and its dynamism and proportions, on the active utilization of all factors of intensification, on the speedy application of the results of research and development, on deepening integration in the international division of labor, and on creating an exacting economic climate for achieving high national economic yields.

By improving the quality of managerial and organizational activity, it is necessary to establish conditions for enhancing the participation by the working people in management as the basic prerequisite of mobilizing labor collectives and their initiative for achieving the targets of the party's economic policy.

II. Application of Scientific-Technological Development

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we must enhance the role of scientific-technological development as the crucial factor of the economy's intensifiction.

A more distinct application fo scientific and technological development must be emphasized in implementing gradual structural changes in the economy. In doing so, we must proceed from the state scientific-technological and state target programs and from the tasks arising for the CSSR from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000. The tasks of these programs must be ensured on a priority basis in the plans at all levels of management. In implementing scientific-technological development in branch ministries, economic production units, and enterprises, we must apply a target-programmatic approach and ensure that the scientific-research base and capital investment focus on the set priorities and efficiency criteria. Prerequisites must be created for a marked rise in the efficiency of international cooperation in research and development, in close coordination with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

The economic sphere must be made to concentrate not only on the implementation of tasks arising from the state programs, but also on an initiative-filled, continuous promotion of the technological standards of production and product innovation.

The deadlines for the solution and implementation of research and development tasks must be cut, and it must be ensured that the results achieved are on par with world standards and that they are speedily applied in production.

The potentials and resources of science, research, and development must be concentrated, above all, on the following:

-- introduction of progressive technological processes permitting a marked rise in the productivity of labor, a decline in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and an improvement of working conditions;

-- introduction of electronics into the national economy;

-- speeding up the modernization and automation of integrated workplaces and gradual transition toward the comprehensive automation of complete technological units;

-- development of comprehensive mechanization and automation in the sphere of materials handlings, in intra-enterprise transport, and in the warehouse economy, with the aim of substantially reducing the degree of manual work and the existing number of workers in these areas;

-- development, assimilation, and production of new generations of machinery and equipment for the needs of modernization and retooling, machinery and equipment that are marked by a broader application of electronics. Standardization and uniform norms for crucial components and elements must be applied on a broader scale and efforts must be made for a more thorough standardization of international norms within the framework of CEMA;

-- development of nuclear power generation;

-- development of biotechnoligies and fermentation and microbiological productions and their use in the agricultural-food industry complex and in health care;

-- development of new types of materials, and a more intensive exploitation of the domestic raw material base and of secondary raw materials by means of higher use of zero-waste technologies;

-- creation and protection of the environment and perfection of care for people's health.

The quality of the plans of technical development must be systematically improved; society's need and efficiency must be treated as the basic criterion for selecting and solving research and development tasks. The implementation of these plans must be ensured comprehensively at all levels of management, and the deadlines for solving and implementing research and development tasks must be cut.

The number of employees in the sphere of science and technology is to be raised by 11,500 and 3.9 percent of used gross national income is to be allocated for the development of science and technology. The performance of the entire scientific-research base must be raised.

The organization of the management of the research and development base is to be streamlined and the plan-based provisions for the activity of scientific and institutes are to be perfected, especially by means of supplying them with the requisite laboratory equipment, apparatuses, and computer and organization technology.

The quality of cadres in the research and development base must be improved by means of essential requalification and by increasing the share of creative employees.

Attention must be paid to systematically improving the quality of, and reinforcing, the pre-production stages as a condition for the rapid transfer of the results of research and development and other sources of innovation into production.

Cooperation of production organizations with institutions of basic research and with higher educational establishments is to be intensified, the network of research-production units and scientific-production associations expanded, and the possibilities for research to apply its findings broadened.

The use of licenses as an important source of scientific-technological progress is to be expanded. In purchasing licenses, it is necessary to concentrate on speedy solutions of technology and product innovations, on ensuring designated tasks arising from state programs, and on raising the efficiency of production.

The promotion of inventions and improvements must be oriented more consistently than has been the case thus far on the tasks of the plan for scientific and technological development and on the needs of production. Conditions must be established for a speedy utilization of inventions, improvement proposals, and industrial prototypes.

The functions of the uniform system of scientific, technological, and economic information must be intensified and international comparisons of the quality of our products and of technical-economic standards of production must be improved.

In accordance with the needs of domestic and foreign markets, we must expand and, even more importantly, make more rigid the evaluations of the quality of products by state testing laboratories, using as a basis exacting criteria founded upon international comparisons.

Applied economic research must concentrate on elaborating a comprehensive concept of transition toward the intensive type of development and its implementations for the development of production forces, and on perfecting socialist production relations and the system of planned national economic management. This research must result in mutually interlinked target projects.

By means of target projects of basic research, scientific institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and higher educational establishments, as well as other scientific workplaces, must be oriented toward creating a headstart in the development of important directions of science and technology. Cooperation between science and practice must be intensively promoted, especially through direct participation by the workplaces of basic research in the fulfillment of state target and state scientific-technological programs.

In individual scientific disciplines, research is to be directed in the following ways:

In mathematics, it is necessary above all to establish scientific foundations for modelling complicated systems, creating more advanced computer software, and solving the more general problems of software engineering.

Research in physics must concentrate on designated problems in nuclear physics, solid-state physics, plasma physics, optics, biophysics, and on problems that will meet the future needs of nuclear engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, biotechnology, and other areas.

Earth and space sciences must concentrate primarily on solving problems connected with the extraction and utilizaton of minerals and on the refinement of selected types of fuels. Furthermore, they must concentrate on deepening knowledge that is essential for protecting and making rational use of water and land resources and on clarifying the dynamism of landscape systems.

The technical sciences are to expand basic knowledge in the area of materials (metals as well as composite construction materials), mechanics of all phases, heavy-current electrical engineering, electronics, cybernetics, and scientific apparatuses for the needs of scientific-technological development in the metallurgical, engineering, electrotechnical, and building industries and for the solution of designated problems concerning the development of transportation and communications. Special attention must be paid to ensuring the development of advanced-generation computer systems, artificial intelligence robotics, and electro-optics.

The chemical sciences must clarify relationships between the structure and properties of substances and thereby establish the scientific groundwork for rationalizing the preparation and application of new materials in the production branches. Special attention must be paid to achieiving energy conservation, utilizing the domestic raw material base, expanding the range and improving the quality of produced substances and materials, and, last but not least, to protecting the environment.

Cell and molecular biology must develop future-oriented directions of controlled gene manipulation, and study the use of living organisms for the purposes of production, processing, and service as well as for clarifying the essence of living organisms in states of health and illness. Special attention is to be devoted to cultivating selected production microorganisms and to clarifying the essence of, and possibilities for overcoming, socially grave diseases.

Biological and ecological sciences must be made to concentrate on getting to know the law and functions of the biosphere, with the aim of contributing to the preservation and further development of natural wealth, to the protection and efficient use of the genetic stock of the flora and fauna, to the rational use of renewable biotic sources of raw materials and energy, to increasing the productivity of ecosystems, to limiting the negative influence of harmful factors, and to the ecological optimization of the use of landscape.

Agricultural sciences must be made to concentrate on expanding the theoretical foundations for the development of the agricultural-food industry complex and raising its efficiency. In particular, they must intensify scientific approaches in plant genetics and physiology, in the theory dealing with regulating the creation and accumulation of organic matter of agricultural crops in soil systems, in the area of new methods of agricultural technology, in increasing the yields of livestock and improving protection of its health, and in the area of food processing and biochemical technologies.

The medical sciences must continue to clarify basic mechanisms concerning the development or organisms and provide new scientific foundations for the rational prevention and treatment of socially grave diseases.

Social sciences must concentrate on clarifying major problems concerning the construction and development of the socialist society and on the study of the general and specific laws of socialism in the stage of building a developed socialist society in the CSSR, on shaping a socialist social awareness and a socialist way of life, and on the solution of theoretical issues concerning the development of the economy, which ought to result in al all-encompassing forecast for the economic, social, and scientific-technolgocial development of the CSSR.

III. Development of Industry

Meeting the growing needs of the national economy and the population, as well as efficiency improvements in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, will to a decisive extent be determined by the development of industrial production, which is to increase 15 to 18 percent by 1990.

Primary attention in developing industrial production must be devoted to the structure of production and its effective utilization, especially for more completely satisfying the requirements of the domestic market, expanding cost effective export deliveries, and modernizing the production base while at the same time substantially raising the quality and technological standards of products and ensuring needs for spare parts.

Labor producitivy in industry is to increase 14 to 17 percent and its growth is to account for 92 to 95 percent of the increment in production. This target is to be achieved by means of improved production management; an accelerated practical application of the results of science and research; improved use of production capacities; modernization, automation, and computerization of production facilities and technological processes; and more intensive international cooperation. To intensify the production process and achieve greater cost effectiveness, it is necessary to raise the standards of management at the enterprise and sub-enterprise level.

In the structure of industrial production, the role of manufacturing branches is to be enhanced, especially types of production requiring a high level of employees' qualification and based on the application of the latest results of scientific and technological development. It is necessary to ensure an efficient use of the domestic raw material base and to reduce energy- and raw material-intensiveness.

The most important targets concerning the development of and structural changes in production, including the decisive tasks in conserving and rationalizing the consumption of fuels, energy, and metals, are to be ensured by implementing state target programs.

The growth of industrial production in individual branches must be focused in the following directions:

1. The Engineering-Metallurgical Complex

Engineering and Electrical Engineering

The development of engineering production as the bearer of scientific-technological progress in all branches of the national economy and the main export branch must be oriented toward the creation of essential conditions for a substantial rise in the technological level of production. It must be based on implementing the latest results of research and development, accelerated introduction of new production technologies and new products, and reduced production costs.

The production of engineering and electrotechnical engineering is to rise a total of 30 percent.

The implementation of the state target and state scientific-technological programs must be ensured. Priority is to be given to the development of production of assembly modules and components of high quality and reliability.

Prerequisites must be created for a deeper integration of Czechoslovak engineering and electrotechnical industry in the international socialist division of labor. Acting in close cooperation with foreign trade organizations, they must ensure the exacting export tasks and improve the efficiency of exports, especially by raising the per-kilogram price of exported products and reducing the costs of generating foreign exchange resources. The share of machinery and equipment in exports and imports must be increased, especially through specialization and production sharing.

These two branches must ensure a high technological standard of machinery and equipment for capital investment and exports, as well as for meeting the needs of the population for consumer durables and electrotechnical merchandise. Priority must be given to ensuring equipment for projects under construction that were started in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to the indispensible needs of modernizing and further developing the decisive branches of the national economy.

Engineering and electrotechnical production is to be increased, above all, by retooling, modernizing, and improving the use of the existing prodution base and by developing production sharing and specialization, especially with the socialist states.

A more rapid rise in shift intensity should be achieved, particularly by making maximum use of top-performance and expensive machinery and production equipment. The elimination of obsolete production technology must be accelerated. Rationalization workshops ought to be set up and the development of the production of single-purpose machinery ensured.

Heavy engineering is to increase its production 21 to 22 percent with the aim of ensuring deliveries of modern progressive technology, including high-performance semiconductor and heavy-current electrical engineering technology, for the development of individual branches of the national economy and reducing the consumption of fuel-power resources and metals. Deesign and assembly capacities must be reinforced.

In keeping with the program of building nuclear power plants in the CSSR and the adopted obligations vis-a-vis CEMA countries, we must ensure deliveries of installations for nuclear power plants of the VVER 440 and VVER 1,000 types. It is necessary to raise the quality and technical parameters and ensure the essential scale of deliveries of complete technological units for coal extraction and coal-treatment, power-generating, chemical, food-processing and hydro-electrical installations; of sewage water treatment plants; electrical locomotives; streetcars and trolleybuses; equipment for small-volume chemistry and equipment for irrigatrion in agriculture. The modernization of capacities for the production of boiler room equipment, and centralized heat supplies of small-capacity boilers for burning coal of inferior quality, of equipment for improving the purity of air and water, and the like.

The share of electronics and automation in the produced range of machinery and equipment for complete investment units must be raised. Their functional reliability and operational efficiency must also be improved. New, progressive technologies are to be introduced on a broader scale -- especially in forming, the automation of production processes in welding, rolling, and forging and the development of engineering and powder metallurgy.

A dynamic development is to be ensured in the production of converter elements [menicove prvky], pump, fixtures, penumatic equipment [vzduchotechnicke zarizeni], piping, and spare parts.

Obligations arising from long-term trade agreements with socialist countries must be safeguarded, and exports to nonsocialist countries increased, especially exports of complete investment units.

General engineering is to increase production 25 percent. It must concentrate on a more distinct solution of export needs while at the same time achieving better cost effectiveness; on ensuring deliveries of progressive technology for capital investment projects; and on increasing the production of consumer goods while carrying out a major innovation of products. The structure of production must be adjusted more rapidly to the requirements of the market and the need to develop services.

Foundations must be laid for necessary structural changes in production and designated branches. The production of trucks, machine tools and forming machines, textile machinery, machinery for the light and food processing industry, and agricultural machinery must be promoted. Special attention must be devoted to the development and production of new generations of machinery and equipment that will permit a reduction in the energy requirements of production processes.

The implementation of important innovative programs must be ensured, such as the production start-up of a new type of passenger car, the S-781; the production of a medium-size truck; the introduction of new types of agricultural, road-building, and construction machines, including small and building machinery; a broader application of automated processes in the production of engineering technology; or the introduction of new types of knitting, weaving, tanning, shoemaking, and printing machines. The production of packaging technology must be promoted.

It is necessary to substantially increase the use of electronics in the automated command and control systems of technological processes and in the systems of automated design and modelling; to speed up the development and introduction into production of highly automated numerically controlled machine tools and forming machines for the final assembly of flexible production systems and automated production lines; and speed up the development of automated machinery and equipment for the light and textile industries and of standardized modules for industrial robots and handling machines and robot-equipped technological complexes, along with the development of designated engineering technologies.

In the electrotechnical industry, production is to increase 60 to 65 percent, thereby establishing conditions for the introduction of electronics into the national economy. The utilization of the sector's existing capacities is to improve, especially through their modernization and retooling. Assembly capacities for capital investment are to be reinforced.

By making broad use of electronics, conditions are to be created for raising the technological standards and export capability of engineering and other products.

The development of the component basis must be accelerated and its quality raised. Priority must be given to the development of microelectronics and optoelectronics components, new circuits for microwave, analog, and digital technology, including single-chip microcomputers and passive and structural components adjusted for flat bonding [v uprave pro plosnou montaz]. To this end, we must ensure the necessary development of semiconductor materials, including through international exchange.

Priority must be given to the development of automation, regulation, and gauging technology for controlling technological processes, robot-equipped workplaces and automated control systems, and design. Computer technology, medical technology, gauging and laboratory technology, the computerization of telephone exchanges, and data transmission by means of optical communications systems must also be further developed. Heavy-current electrotechnical industry must also develop in a balanced manner. It must concentrate, in particular, on ensuring the needs of the fuel-power complex, on production of modern driving mechanisms, and on apparatus technology. Full utilization must be made of progressive technologies and new materials.

In promoting the aforementioned branches, consistent use must be made of expedient specialization and production sharing, thereby creating prerequisites for producing in larger lots, further reducing the prices of electronics components and finished products, and improving the reliability and quality of the products turned out by the electrotechnical industry.

The implementation of the state target programs must be consistently ensured, especially the program for developing the material-technical base of electronics and the program for the promotion of the application of electronics in designated sectors of the national economy. Supply of consumer electronics, especially audio-visual electronics, to the market is to be markedly improved through international cooperation.

Metallurgy

The further development of metallurgy must be aimed at intensifying production that ensures a reduction in the fuel-power requirements and in the consumption of metals, and on improving the quality, structure, and assortment of metallurgical production by improving the utilization of existing capacities and modernizing the production base. All this must be accompanied by a gradually declining production of pig iron and crude steel. The supply of metallurgical products must be expanded through the introduction of new, innovative types of products, the utility value and extended service life of which will permit a reduction in metal consumption by their users. At the same time, it is necessary to streamline the activity of metallurgical marketing outlets. The production of the following metallurgical products must be expanded -- economic and thin-walled sections, especially thin sheets for packaging materials and sheets for the electrotechnical industry; stainless, metal-plated, and alloy types of steel; and minus-tolerance rolled materials. The share of scrap metal in blast-furnace charges must be increased and the organization of its collection and treatment fundamentally improved.

It is necessary to purposefully modernize the production base by introducing advanced metallurgy technologies, particularly continuous steel casting, nonfurnace [mimopecni] refining, microalloys, and so forth; close down obsolete rolling mills and energy-intensive open-hearth furnaces.

It is necessary, by improving the quality and the structure of rolled material, especially from high-grade steel, to create prerequisites for its better valorization, and expand the exchange of selected important types of metallurgical products with the CEMA states.

It is necessary to speedily produce and introduce alloys suitable for metal coating, and to further develop powder metallurgy.

In the development of the production base for nonferrous metallurgy, it is necessary to take into account the development of types of production with a qualitatively higher standard, mainly for the needs of the electrotechnical industry.

2. The Fuel-Energy Complex

In accordance with the long-range plan for gradually moving to an energy-efficient type of national economic development, it is necessary to consistently fulfill the adopted plan for rationalizing the consumption and use of fuels and energy. As the main direction of structural changes in this sphere, it is necessary to further develop nuclear power engineering and centralized heat supply and, at the same time, create conditions for increased imports of natural gas. Furthermore, it is necessary to markedly reduce the consumption of heating oils. In view of the great extent to which the natural coal deposits are exhausted, and in view of the unfavorable influence on the environment from burning it, it is necessary to reduce its extraction.

The federal Ministry of Fuels and Power must see to it that the acquisition of all sources of fuels and energy and their thrifty use is achieved with the lowest possible investment and operational costs, and with optimal labor productivity as well as the smallest possible consequences for the environment, while taking maximum care to improve the conditions of safety at work, operations, and the protection of the working people's health.

In the coal industry in 1990, it will be necessary to extract some 94 million metric tons of brown coal and lignite, and some 25 million metric tons of bituminous coal by means of efficient methods and better utilization of the most suitable production.

In the extraction of bituminous coal, it is necessary to strive for better use of geological deposits, above all from low-ceiling seams, and to this end orient the development and the deployment of advanced technology in extraction; from the overall extraction of bituminous coal, achieve a maximal share of coal suitable for coking, and reduce losses during its processing. The capacities necessary for the production of coke must be ensured with minimum investments and the most suitable coke production technology.

In the extraction of brown coal and lignite, it is necessary to finalize the concept of the deployment of new technological units including conveyor belts, ensure their reliability, and markedly increase their performance; to develop the processing of extracted coal; to ensure graded types of coal for the population by producing such types, as well as by reconstructing boilers in production.

It is necessary to ensure the improvement of the environment by reducing consumption of brown coal, by putting into operation desulfurization equipment in the 200 mw bloc of the power plant in Tusimice, and by gradually introducing the advanced technology of fluid [fluidni] burning.

It is necessary to ensure a vital increment in the resources of natural gas through our participation in the integrative actions on the territory of the Soviet Union; to continue the geological surveys of the deposits of crude oil and natural gas in Moravia and Slovakia; to increase domestic extraction of natural gas by more than 50 percent; to expand, in accordance with interstate agreements, the capacity of the transit system for Soviet natural gas through our territory.

It is necessary to make effective use of natural gas, -- of which the resources for domestic consumption will increase by more than 45 percent and will reach 15.4 billion cubic meters by the end of the 5-year plan -- especially as a substitute for heating oil and lighting gas, for heating in areas with the most polluted atmosphere, in places where the development of a centralized heat supply is not ensured, and in selected technological processes. In order to reinforce the stability of the natural gas supply in winter, it is necessary to increase the capacity of underground storage reservoirs. In accordance with the growth of natural gas resources, it is necessary to create prerequisites for smooth supply in its transport and distribution network and comprehensively ensure the construction, modernization, and reconstruction of the gas works' distribution network.

In 1990, the electrical power engineering sector is to generate 87-90 billion kwh of electricity, of which 25 billion kwh will be from nuclear power plants, while reducing production in thermal power plants.

In the development of nuclear engineering, it is necessary to continue to reply on cooperation with the USSR; to put into operation the remaining units in the Dukovany nuclear power plant, and 2 units in the Mochovce nuclear power plant; to continue the construction of the Temelin nuclear power plant with 1,000 mw units, and begin the investor's preparation for the constrution of two further nuclear power plants.

It is necessary to perfect planning, the preparation of investors and suppliers, and the realization of the construction of nuclear power plants; to improve the economic aspect of these projects; to rationalize the operation of nuclear power plants, make their operation reliable, and continue making the most of their operation.

It is necessary to increase reliability and rationalize the operation of thermal power plants and heating plants; to ensure reconstruction works resolving the switchover to the burning of lower-grade fuels, and reduction of the specific consumption of fuels, the reconstruction of selected power plants for the combined generation of electricity and heat, the reliability of equipment, and the protection of air quality. It is necessary to continue coopertion with the Hungarian People's Republic in the construction of the Gabcikovo and Hagymaros hydroprojects on the Danube, and put the first series [soustroji] into operation in 1990; to continue building small hydroelectric power plants; to make use of non-traditional sources of energy.

It is necessary to ensure the construction and reconstruction of the electricity distribution network, and develop cooperation between the Czechoslovak electricity system and the systems of the CEMA states.

It is necessary to develop a centralized heat supply on the basis of approved territorial plans, based, above all, on the combined generation of electricity and heat on the basis of brown coal and using nuclear resources. In implementing these measures, it is necessary to pursue savings of natural gas, heating oils, and of quality coal, particulary graded coal, and apply the principle of pooling investments by all participating heat consumers.

3. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries

It is necessary to orient the chemical industry toward a higher valorization and full use of the input of raw materials and energy; to develop, in particular, types of production which use the results of scientific research and highly qualified work; to reduce dependence on imports from the capitalist countries and deepen the division of labor with the socialist states; to increase production of the chemical industry by 13 percent by 1990.

It is necessary to ensure more intensive processing of crude oil and increase the proportion of it used in petrochemicals; to concentrate attention ona timely start-up of the cracking units in Litvinov and Bratislava; to innovate the range and improve the quality of tires, fibres, plastic materials, and fertilizers; to develop the production of chemical and pharmacuetical specialities, and introduce zero-waste and little-waste technologies.

It is necessary to orient the development of sophisticated chemistry -- in particular toward ingredients for polymers and lubricants, pesticides, organic dyes, pure chemicals, and other materials for electronics, and pharmaceutical substances -- with the aim of markedly strengthening the export ability in these branches; to significantly increase the deliveries and the quality of pesticides for agriculture.

It is necessary to create conditions for the development of retreading tires in local economy enterprises.

It is necessary to create prerequisites for a dynamic development of the pharmaceutical industry and to increase its production by at least 40 percent by making use, in particular, of new universal units that also include the production of semi-finished products; to carry out research into and effective production of new types of antibiotics, antitumor medicines, amino acids, enzymes, and vitamins; to develop the application of biotechnologies; to bring the production structure of medicines into harmony with the needs of the health sector and exports, making use of the international division of labor.

It is necessary to adapt the structure, organization, and equipment of the research base to the development of these sectors, and concentrate it on selected tasks; to derive the goal-oriented technological-economic parameters of research tasks from the requirements of the most demanding world markets.

4. The Timber-Processing Industry

It is necessary to orient the timber-processing industry toward maximally effective valorization of wood mass and its comprehensive utilization, including the use of lower-grade types of raw timber and wastes generated during processing.

It is necessary to increase production by almost 13 percent by fully utilizing newly built capacities, by modernizing and reconstructing selected plants and workshops and, in particular, implementing effective measures aimed at achieving the projected parameters of cellulose production in Paskov and Ruzomberok; to ensure an increase in production and quality of newsprint and of advanced packaging materials.

It is necessary to ensure a gradual growth of the industrial recycling of old paper and, by preparing and realizing modernization work, create conditions for the recyling of all old paper in the CSSR in the course of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to systematically increase the degree of usefulness and the quality of products made of wood, especially furniture and construction carpentry product; to raise the export output, cover the needs of the domestic market with products that are in demand, and gradually substitute the exports of raw timber by exports of products with a higher labor input.

5. The Light Industry

It is necessary to orient the development of light industry toward raising, above all, the quality and fashionability of products, expanding the production of goods of exceptional quality, and toward systematic innovation of the range of consumer goods for the domestic market as well as for export; to increase production in light industry by at least 12 percent with differentiated development in the individual sectors.

While increasing imports of standard consumer goods for the domestic market, it is also necessary to gradually change the structure of their domestic production; to modernize the production base, especially in the knitwear, garment, and leather-processing industries, and make use of modern technologies.

In the glass industry, it is necessary to concentrate attention on a timely start-up of new capacities for the production of float glass in Retenice and glass fibres in Trnava, and prepare a program for expanding production of fabrics made of glass silk for the electrotechnical industry; to expand the range of lightened returnable containers for the foodstuff industry in the interest of the more efficient use of melting capacities; to modernize selected enterprises manufacturing china, utility glass, and costume jewelry.

It is necessary to increase the utilization of broken glass and reduce the energy-intensiveness of glass production.

It is necessary to work out measures aimed at modernizing the printing industry.

6. The Construction Materials' Industry

It is necessary -- by developing further the production of construction materials -- to ensure the needs of the national economy with regard to the required volume, structure, and improved quality of products.

It is necessary to expand the range of construction materials for the modernization and reconstruction of buildings that, in particular, have a higher heat-insulating effect, and high utility and aesthetic properties; to increase production of mineral fibres and ensure their rational utilization; to promptly adapt the production of construction materials to the demands of consumers and, at the same time, expand the color range of roofing and facade materials, and the range of ceramic tiles and wall tiles.

It is necessary to increase and make more efficient the production of crushed limestone and other minerals, and ensure the needs of the agricultural and forestry sectors; to pay attention to the development of the extraction and processing of ceramic minerals, and gradually reduce exports of them by substituting finished products.

It is necessary to systematically reduce the energy-intensiveness of construction materials production. In firing cement clinker, it is necessary to replace to a greater extent the high-grade fuels by non-traditional and lower-grade fuels and waste materials having a nonpolluting effect on the atmosphere; to optimize the transportation of construction materials from the manufacturer to the user.

It is necessary for trade and marketing organizations to supply the domestic market smoothly and promptly with a range of construction materials that are in demand.

It is necessary to orient the construction material industry's capital investment primarily toward the modernization and reconstruction of existing long-term assets, giving priority to actions that ensure savings of fuels, the implementation of technological progress, and the protection of the environment.

IV. The Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

The fundamental task of the agroindustrial complex is to permanently ensure rational nutrition of the people and, at the same time, to increase the extent of self-sufficiency in the production of food. This requires the more consistent assertion of all-around intensification, effectiveness, and an improvement in the quality of the replacement process, the growth of the social productivity of labor, a creative attitude on the part of the working people, and the reduction of losses and production costs. It is necessary to pay exceptional attention to the protection of the environment, and increase the participation of supply branches in raising the technological-economical standard of the agricultural-food complex.

It is necessary to increase gross agricultural production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 6-7 percent compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to give priority to the growth of plant production before animal production in the interest of strengthening the stability of agricultural production; to increase plant production by 8-9 percent, and animal production by 5-6 percent. In the food industry it is necessary to ensure by 1990 the growth of production and deliveries to the domestic market by 9-10 percent; to support activities of small breeders of farm animals.

It is necessary to ensure the efficiency of the food production sector through comprehensive use of science and technology, perfecting the quality of production means, and their technical and technological standard and reliability; to deepen comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and more widely implement computerization; to make use of progressive trends in genetics, biotechnologies, and biochemicalization of production. To this end, it is necessary to consistently implement the unified plan for the development of science and technology in the agroindustrial complex, make more effective use of biological and technological service, and make use of new cooperation possibilities with the CEMA countries and of the findings of world science and technology.

Increasing the importance and effectiveness of the agroindustrial complex requires the consistent implementation of measures contained in the system of planned management of the agroindustrial complex, and the systematic raising of the effectiveness of management and organization work and a consistent elimination of the causes of unsubstantiated differences in the management of agricultural enterprises working in comparable conditions.

In plant production it is necessary to regard the production of cereals as a key task; ensure the higher stability of harvests, and achieve production of 57-58 million metric tons; to ensure the growth of production through increasing per-hectare yields and reducing losses. In addition to intensifying the production of grains, it is necessary to improve their quality and use them more economically; to increase production of bulk feed by 6.5 percent compared with the past 5-year plan, and ensure its desired structure, high quality, and effective use. In order to contain the annual fluctuations in the harvest of feed, it is necessary to create the required stocks as the basic prerequisite for the stability of animal production.

It is necessary to achieve more marked progress in sugar beet, potato, hops, and malt barley growing, especially as regards quality of production; to ensure production of sugar beet and sugar in harmony with the needs of the national economy; to resolve problems connected with growing potatoes for human consumption, improving their quality, and reduce losses arising from storage; and to increase the production and expand the range of semi-finished and finished products made from potatoes. It is necessary to reinforce self-sufficiency in vegetable fats and protein feed by increasing the production of oil-yielding crops. In accordance with the demands of healthy nutrition, it is necessary to increase more rapidly the production of vegetables and fruit, and more flexibly resolve issues connected with their harvesting, processing, and distribution.

It is necessary to more consistently implement measures aimed at the protection of the soil. To increase the fertility of soils, it is necessary to realize a complex of irrigation works, and make progress in the modification of the water regimen and in carrying out anti-erosion measures. It is necessary to improve the nutrition of plants by fully utilizing organic fertilizers and limestone and by employing scientific methods. At the same time, it is necessary to limit the influence of harmful substances by rationally using pesticides and herbicides while gradully implementing integrated protection; to ensure effective supervision when using industrial fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides in the interest of improving the quality of plant production and improving the environment.

It is necessary to develop animal production in harmony with national requirements and the existing resources of feed; to increase the effectiveness of animal production through the valorization of feed, optimization of the number of farm animals, their utility value, and their slaughter weight.

In the food industry it is necessary to raise the standard of the processing of agricultural production; to react more flexibly, in cooperation with trade organizations, to changes in consumers' demand in order to further improve the domestic market; to combine the expansion of the range of products and their innovation with improving the products' utility value and quality, and extending their storage life. It is necessary to increase production and expand the range of products for infants, children, and diabetics; to satisfy the increasing demands of consumers for the standard of food packaging; to purposefully develop an expedient division of labor, and deepen cooperation and integration relations with agricultural enterprises, while ensuring quality raw materials and their processing.

By an expedient orientation of investments it is necessary to qualitatively develop the material-technological base of agriculture and the food industry; to increase the effectiveness of capital assets and the share of reconstructions and modernizations of the production base; to more determinedly raise the technical and technological standard of the food industry; to resolve the existing disproprotions in the production, storage, and processing of agricultural produce. To preferentially modernize the built storage facilities -- including cereals storage facilities, freezing plants, and capacities making it possible to raise the standard of valorization processes. Special agricultural investment is to be oriented, above all, toward reducing losses and improving the environment.

It is necessary to ensure the further improvement of technological parameters and qualitative indexes of the production means being delivered to the agricultural sector.

It is necessary to raise the quality and expand the range of products for the nutrition and protection of plants, including increasing the share of liquid fertilizers and pesticides from our own production; to increase the deliveries of phosphorous fertilizers by 5 percent and of chemicals for the protection of plants by at least 11 percent; in the interest of raising the effectiveness of the plant nutrition and environmental protection to ensure substantially higher deliveries of limestone fertilizers; in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to deliver to the agricultural-food complex 42,000-43,000 tractors, at least 8,500 grain harvesting combines, and more agricultural, food, and handling machinery; to increase the production and deliveries of machinery and equipment, of wrapping and packaging materials, and of packaging machinery for the food industry.

V. Forest and Water Economy

In the forest economy it is necessary to ensure conditions for maintaining the forests' production and other functions.

In the forestry it is necessary to orient the main attention to intensifying cultivation and improving the care for stands of trees up to 50 years old; to reinforce prevention, protection, and care for forest hygiene; to eliminate damage caused by emissions, forest pests, and other influences of civilization, and in time reforest areas where logging has been carried out. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is necessary to reduce the extration of timber mass by 5 percent and extract 90 million cubic meters of timber.

It is necessary to create conditions for a better use and valorization of all timber, and to radically improve the handling of wood in the entire national economy.

In the water economy, it is necessary to ensure for the population and all sectors the required amount of water with the required quality; to expand and protect water resources; to protect water against pollution by building vital water treatment plants, enhancing the effectiveness of economic instruments, by supervision, and by consistently forestalling breakdowns; to intensify the use of and increase care for the basic assets of the water economy and reduce wastage in distribution networks and household installations; to increase the volume of resources and one's own capacities for modernization, maintenance, and repairs; to create prerequisites for the development of irrigation facilities, hydroenergy, and improving flood protection; to consistently ensure that water is handled thriftily throughout the whole national economy; to increase the share of the population supplied with water from public water mains to 80.5 percent, and the share of persons living in homes connected to public sewerage systems to 68 percent of the population.

VI. Construction Production

With the construction production of supplier organizations growing by almost 10 percent, it is necessary to increase its performance and thus ensure domestic capital construction as well as the tasks in the export of construction work, especially for the integration actions in the USSR in the interest of increasing the imports of natural gas and ensuring deliveries of iron ore. It is necessary to adapt construction capacities to the set priorities concerning the orientation of capital construction, and, in particular, ensure the needs of modernization and reconstruction.

It is necessary to strengthen capacities for ensuring repairs and maintenance of long term assets, especially of the housing stock and construction work for the population; to this end make use of construction capacities also from other branches of the national economy; to equip construction organizaitons with small machinery in order to accelerate the final stages of construction.

More care must be given to the quality of construction work, raising technological discipline, and personal responsibility for work done.

It is necessary to make more intensive use of the results of scientific-technological development, raise the effectiveness fo technical policy in construction and continue industrializing it; raise the technological-economic parameters of construction and reduce the energy-intensiveness during the construction, as well as during operation of the completed projects.

It is necessary to reduce the specific consumption of construction materials, make better use of our own raw material base, and consistently implement the program of savings in the consumption of cement by 1.5 percent, of metals by 3 percent annually, and of wood.

An increase in the volume of construction work must be ensured by an 80-85 percent growth of labor productivity. Stable levels of manpower with the necessary professional qualifications must be ensured. It is necessary to increase the use of construction machinery and transportation means, and consistently use work time.

It is necessary to deepen cooperation in construction, expand and improve services in the sphere of the material-technological supply of projects, in transportation, in the maintenance of machinery and in lending it, in social services, and other activities.

It is necessary to more effectively coordinate the development and needs of the construction sector with the development of the other cooperating branches; to adapt the range and quality of these branches' deliveries to the needs of the construciton sectors' development while respecting the decisive directions of its technological policy and changes in the works' structure.

VII. Transportation and Communications

The most important task of the transportation system is to raise quality, reliability, safety, and economy when satisfying the transportation requirements of the national economy and the population.

It is necessary to preferentially develop electrification of railroad transportation and mass city transit while at the same time reducing the consumption of motor fuels and electric energy per performance unit in all sectors of transportation, above all in enterprises' own transportation; to respect the ever more important ecological aspects; in harmony with transportation policy, to strengthen railroad and water freight transportation rather than road transportation.

The quality of passenger transportation must be enhanced, as must the overall standard of services provided, especially in the areas of punctuality, reliability, and comfort of travel.

It is necessary to improve efficiency in the transportation sector through the use of modernized means of transportation, improving repair services, discipline, and order; and to rationalize roads carrying traffic.

It is necessary to develop advanced transportation systems more rapidly, particularly container transportation, systems of stations having concentrated loading and unloading and the CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] pickup service, and increase the volume of container transportation by about 80 percent. Moreover, the required quantity of transportation means and its mechanization in the required quality is to be ensured, as is the development of important transloading facilities.

Scientific-technological development must be oriented toward automating technological processes, introducing innovations with respect to traffic-carrying roads, means of transportation and handling, and modernizing them.

It is necessary to create conditions for ensuring the growth of international traffic, in international transportation, foreign trade needs must be satisfied in the most effective way, particularly contacts with the CEMA countries; priority in this must be given to railroad transportation and the utilization of Czechoslovak transportation capacities.

In railroad transportation it is necessary to enhance the quality of freight and, especially, passenger transportation; to introduce automated seat reservations and automated devices in passenger transportation; to shorten the duration of the circulation of freight care and increase the productivity of locomotives; through modernizing and improving maintenance and repairs to maintain railroad facilities, buildings, and vehicles in better technical condition; to reduce the number of freight cars damaged in operation or during loading or unloading.

In the reconstruction of railroad lines and stations it is necessary to concentrate on gradually eliminating bottlenecks in vital sections of the railroad network; to put 370 km of electrified railroad lines into oepration and equip 170 km of lines with automated safety equipment; to continue to reconstruct vital railroad junctions and enhance the performance of the secondary [odklonovy] southern line.

In automobile transportation, it is necessary to ensure the best possible division of transportation tasks between the public and the enterprise transportation sectors, and increase further the role of public transport; raise the load factor of vehicles; make public transport gradually assume the function of providing comprehensive services for organizations; introduce a regular freight-carrying service; increase the volume of freight carried in truck trailers; gradually concentrate enterprises' transportation divisions into larger entities and rationalize their operation; modernize the operational-technical base of automobile transportation; begin with the reconstruction of the central bus terminal in Prague.

Water transportation is to account for at least 6.5 percent of total freight-carrying, priority begin given to the development of international transportation tasks. To that end the necessary renewal and development of the pool of vessels, transloading technology, and harbors must be ensured. The coordination fo the water transportation's work with the transportation sectors lined with it must be improved and the work to make waterways navigable must be continued.

In the sphere of air transportation it is necessary to give priority to the development of international air transportation; to ensure the necessary development of aviation work for agriculture and the forest economy; to continue the construction of international airports in Prague and Bratislava, Basic [zakladni] airports for aviation work; modernizing and renewing the aircraft pool, and ensuring aviation technology.

In the case of city mass transit it is necessary to fully ensure the population's transportation needs, while systematically raising quality and giving priority the development of electrified systems.

It is necessary to concentrate the construction of road facilities above all on vital priorities of selected road networks, continue the construction of freeways in the most frequented places, and on the elimination of spots causing traffic congestion.

In communications it is necessary to continue developing and improving communications services for socialist organizations and the population. To that end the technological base of communications networks must be modernized, reconstructed, and developed. Conditions must be prepared for introducing new services, including the transmission of data and text information for management needs.

The installation of telephones in housing developments it to be speeded up and 531,000 new telephone connections are to be made, including 255,000 household connections. The automation of the local public telephone network is to be completed. The automating of intercity telephone services will continue so that 85 percent of telephone exchanges will be automated by 1990. In accordance with this and the needs arising from the measures of the CEMA countries for international integration, relay networks will continue to be expanded.

It is necessary to continue the construction and modernization of additional television and radio transmitters, so that the signal of the second television channel reaches the three-quarters of our territory. In cooperation with the USSR, the realization of direct satellite television signals is to be prepared.

Technological processes, especially operations that involve a great amount of mail and printed matter, are to be mechanized and automated. The network of mail and mail newspaper services in new housing developments it to be expanded. The system of postal payments will continue to be rationalized.

VIII. The Development of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and Socialist Economic Integration

The development of external economic relations, their dynamism, effectiveness, and quality is to be regarded as an important factor of the intensification of the national economy. The results of foreign trade are to be improved, above all by a higher valorization of national work and an effective export-import structure.

Engineering and sectors based on the domestic raw materials base are to have a greater share in the international division of labor.

It is necessary to react flexibly and in good time to developments on world markets; improve commercial work in foreign trade; improve advertising and procedures when submitting bids; improve technical services; raise the quality of products for export; and tighten up quality control. It is necessary to ensure smooth supplies of spare parts and systematically see to it that Czechoslovak products have good reputation. Foreign currency yields from services must be increased, particularly from services to foreign tourists, from spas, and nonmaterial exports.

Resources for imports must be used rationally. The share of imported machinery, equipment, and technology of world standard must be increased.

The all-around economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries, above all with the USSR, must be constantly deepened, on the basis of consistent realization of the conclusions of the economic summit.

In accordance with the bilateral and multilateral documents on economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, and with the coordinations of plans concluded with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union in particular, we must ensure in the years 1986-90 an increase by a minimum of 22 percent in foreign trade turnover with the socialist states and establish prerequisites for its further growth after 1990. Exchange within branches and sectors must be especially promoted. Special attention must be devoted to the projects of integration, which safeguard deliveries of fuels, energy, and raw materials and enhance the community's economic invulnerability.

With regard to nonsocialist countries, we must develop mutually advantageous exchange in the spirit of the principles of peaceful policy and cooperation and ensure that the turnover of the mutual exchange of goods exceeds the level of the preceding 5-year period. The share of efficient products in the export structure, especially the share of machinery and equipment, must be strengthened.

With regard to advanced capitalist states, we must ensure the development of mutually advantageous trade and cooperation, especially on the basis of deliveries of engineering products. Greater use must be made of cooperation in third markets.

Economic cooperation with developing countries, ensuring bilaterally greater effect from mutual cooperation, must be further intensified. We must also deepen participation in the industrialization of these countries, which will simultaneously establish realistic possibilities for covering the Czechoslovak economy's import needs, especially for consumer goods and raw and other materials.

IX. Capital Investment

Capital investment must help to more resolutely ensure the intensification of the production process and, in particular, raise its efficiency. The total volume of capital investment in the years 1986-90 is to be roughly 10 to 12 percent higher than in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while the structure of investments is to change markedly in favor of investments in machinery and deliveries of technology.

In the structure and orientation of investment policy, we must proceed from the long-term targets of the economic and social development up to the year 2000. In selecting and deciding on investment plans in the production branches, we must proceed, above all, from their contribution to accelerating the process of national economic intensification. Above all, by applying the results of research and development we must ensure the highest possible technical and economic standards of the solution of investments, standards that are on a par with the top world level.

The share of investments aimed at efficient modernization and retooling of the production base must be raised, especially in engineering and other manufacturing branches. The timely production start-up of capacities and the attainment of projected parameters must be ensured. The concepts for the development of enterprises and economic production units must ensure production increments, above all, on existing premises and by making use of other noninvestment factors, especially increasing shift intensity. Production must be concentrated in the most advanced plants and fixed assets and production premises must be made free for new production programs by phasing out inefficient types of production. The technological and reproductive structure of investments must be improved and the share of machinery and equipment in investments in the production sphere is to increase to 63 percent. Compared with previous development, we must markedly speed up the renewal of worn-out fixed assets on a higher technological level and the discarding of obsolete machinery fixed assets.

Priority is to be given to efficient investment projects aimed at rationalizing consumption and making better use of fuels, energy, and metals and ensuring the other state target propgrams, and projects aimed at implementing the results of research and development, raising cost-effective exports, and improving the environment. The economical spending of investment resources is to be ensured and unjustified increases in budgeted costs prevented.

The task is to achieve highly economical, standardized, and repeatable projects while maintaining high standards of architectural design and quality.

All participants in construction must improve the quality of the preparation and implementation of investment projects. The plan must provide for a consistent reduction in the excessive number of projects simultaneously under construction. Investors' improved preparation, the streamlining of the entire process of capital investment, including the simplification of regulations, and improved labor organization at the building sites must contribute to making investment projects more efficient and to cutting construction deadlines. The economic incentives for participants in the building process to cut construction deadlines and budgeted costs must be strengthened.

The main emphasis in the investment process is to be put on the speedy completion of projects and putting capacities into operation. The period between production startup and the attainment of the capacities' projected parameters must be cut short. The capacities of industrial and civilian construction and of the final stages of the building process must be reinforced. The production of technology that is in short supply must be increased. This concerns, in particular, boilers, water treatment plants, equipment for the chemical and food industry, control systems, and pneumatic technology. Assembly capacities must also be reinforced. Greater use must be made of the system of engineering services.

More effective methods of evaluating building and design work must be applied, methods that provide incentives for architectural solutions that are energy-efficient and help to save building work and material. New approaches in planning and design must be introduced, approaches that give preferential treatment to noninvestment factors of the development of production, to technical development and the assimilation of new technologies and products. The exactingness of assessing preparatory, territorial, and blueprint documentation must be enhanced both on the part of planners and state-appointed experts with the aim of raising the technical-economic standards, quality, and efficiency of investments.

In applying efficiency criteria to newly built or modernized capacities, it is necessary to enhance the role of price limits set for the products that are to be produced by them. Comparisons with the parameters of technological standards and prices abroad are to be used to this end. It is necessary to perfect and, above all, observe in practice the principles of scientific work management, especially with the aid of systems analysis, and acquire only completed units that are capable of operation. The accountabilaity of all participants in the building process for the preparation and execution of investments, especially for the fulfillment of contractual obligations, must be enhanced.

X. The Development of Living Standards

The further growth of the population's living standards and the consolidation of people's life guarantees must be consistently pegged to the results achieved in the development of the national economy. The certainty must be strengthened that honest work is the only source not only of creating social values, but also of every employee's standard of living. Increased attention must be paid to the solution of problems concerning the everyday life of our people. As regards the main directions and paths of developing living standards, preference must be given to the implementation of measures that will result in a more pronounced unity between the interest of individual members of society and national interests.

Growth of private consumption must be linked in the closest possible way with work results. The growth of people's income must be based on labor productivity improvements and a greater differentiation in wage policy according to work must be ensured, so that wages correspond to performance. The wage practice must be improved in this direction and the economic effectiveness of the wage system enhanced. An adequate growth in the living standards of people who are unable to take part in the work process is to be ensured; even in the social security system, it is necessary to enhance the principle of merit.

Harmony between prices, wages, and social policy is to be ensured. The system of the state supervision of prices is to be perfected.

The advanced system of health and social care, the educational system, and concern for the development of culture, physical education, and tourism are to be deepened. Social resources in this sphere must be spent more economically and its employees used more rationally. The range of free services is not to be further expanded.

We shall continue to improve the standards of housing and developing the trade network, and paid and public services. The quality of enterprise and school catering must be improved in harmony with the requirements of healthy nutrition.

The socialist principles of remuneration are to be enhanced. The volume of wages payable and average wages must be raised consistently in accordance with the creation of material resources ensuring that they are covered. It is necessary to make sure that the growth of labor productivity maintains the necessary edge over the growth of average wages.

A balanced development of wages in the production and nonproduction spheres must be ensured. Exacting criteria for the creation of resources for remuneration purposes must be set; they must be consistently pegged to the performance and efficiency standards of econoamic organizations. The improvement of wage systems in nonproduction branches must be connected with demands for comprehensive improvements in performance. Scientific methods of labor organization must be applied more resolutely and working hours used more efficiently. It is necessary to enhance discipline and order at every place of work.

Financial accountability for poor quality production, nonfulfillment of tasks, and shortcomings in performance and discipline is to be enhanced. Egalitarian approaches in remuneration are to be overcome. Unearned income must not be permitted.

The base of technical-econoamic and labor input norms must be permanently developed and perfected so that these norms become an objective yardstick in evaluating work results.

The program of enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wage system in branches of the national economy must be put into practice. The wage system must be linked consistently with growth in performance, labor productivity, quality, and efficiency. The brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration is to be promoted as a means of increasing the participation of working people in management and deepening the differentiation of wages. Total remuneration for work must reflect in an improved way long-term performance and work initiative. Pride in the results of good quality work must be cultivated and the relationship of employees to their organization and profession strengthened.

It is necessary to enhance monetary incentives for highly efficient and creative employees, especially outstanding workers, designers, planners, technologists, and organizers of production, who exert an immediate influence on the practical implementation of the results of research and development and on the high quality, efficiency, and innovation of production. Their remuneration must be linked with the demonstrable contribution of their work to final results. Outstanding results must be greatly valued, both financially and morally.

Central supervision of wage policy is to be strengthened and, at the same time, the powers and accountability of the economic sphere for the quality of norms and for the effective orientation of the incentive components of wages toward the decisive qualitative aspects of economic development are to be expanded. The accountability of top managers for organization and management is to be enhanced and their remuneration linked with the demonstrable results achieved by the collectives they supervise. A responsible approach to asserting the merit principle and differentiation in wage policy must be demanded and production, technological, labor, and wage discipline strengthened.

Political-educational work must support the implementation of the targets of wage policy.

With the participation of trade union organizations, enterprises must increase their concern for working conditions, the working environment, and labor safety. The number of risk-prone workplaces and the share of hard and laborious work and of activities carried out in an impaired working environment must be reduced. Greater care must be devoted to the conditions under which women work. It is necessary to see to promoting employees' work and social activity and to cementing comradely relations at places of work.

The development of public material consumption and a balanced domestic market in terms of assortment must be regarded as an important conditions for enhancing the effectiveness of the working people's material incentives for the results of their work. The stability of the domestic market is to be consolidated, especially by improving the assortment of deliveries, increasing the share of top quality, attractive, and stylish merchandise, maintaining standard supplies of basic goods, and eliminating types of products that are in short supply [as published]. The proportion of imported consumer goods is to be increased.

Qualitative changes in the structure of consumption are to be ensured, with sales of industrial merchandise -- especially engineering products of the required assortment -- growing at a faster rate than sales of foodstuffs. Demand for products in all price categories is to be met. It is also necessary to see to the protection of consumer' interests.

With respect to industrial merchandise, it is necessary to expand the supply of goods of long-term use and of articles connected with their use, especially goods that help to raise cultural standards, facilitate household chores, and encourage active use of leisure and hobby activities. As regards textiles and footwear, it is necessary to increase the degree of meeting demands for stylishness and a wide selection and for goods of higher aesthetic and utility values guaranteeing easy and quick maintenance. Extraordinary attention is to be devoted to the promptness of supplies of goods for short-term and everyday use, while at the same time expanding their selection.

The attained high level of food consumption is to be ensured and its quality further improved in keeping with the principles of healthy nutrition while preventing waste of food. Production and sales of foodstuffs meant for direct consumption are to be expanded and the overall selection of food products enriched. Public catering is to be expanded and its quality improved.

Producers of consumer goods must accelerate the innovation of products and respond more flexibly to changes in demand. Trade organizations must improve the quality of surveys of consumers' demand and of commercial work. Better use must be made of the possibilities for local production cooperatives and enterprises to increase their share of deliveries of high quality merchandise and fashion novelties produced in small lots. Supplementary production of consumer goods in industrial enterprises is to continue. The sales and procurement activities of consumer cooperatives in rural areas are to be further improved.

While improving the promptness and regularity of supplies, it is necessary to raise the standards of shopping and establish conditions for facilitating it, including the setting of suitable opening hours and mail-order sales. We must continue to streamline, modernize, and develop the material-technical base of the trade network; improve the educaiton of its employees; raise demands on their work, especially as regards their attitude to customers; and more closely link their remuneration with the results they achieve. Cooperation between production and trade must be improved.

The further development of paid services must be more flexibly adjusted to the population's improving living standards, changes in the way of life, and the higher level of household equipment. For this purpose we must give priority both to developing services that are connected with improving housing standards, and to improving the quality and accessibility of building repairs and other repair and maintenance work. We must expand possibilities for modernizing apartments, as projects carried out by the population. We must improve the quality and promptness of repairs of durable goods. Passenger transportation services must be further improved, increased attention being given to the quality of transportation to work; we must distinctly improve shipping services for goods and materials that are carried out for the population by the organizations of the Czechoslovak Automobile Transport enterprise and of trade and national committees. We must further improve the quality of communications services. We must support the development of new kinds of services that can better satisfy our citizen's growing needs.

In the development of production cooperatives and local economy facilities we must place the main emphasis on developing services for the population. The network of services in new housing developments must be expanded, and services in rural areas improved. We must strengthen the management role played by national committees in developing trade, public catering, and individual forms of paid services, while raising their quality and accessibility.

In recreational services we must react more promptly to the population's needs and we must expand the number of programs offered so as to ensure the efficient utilization of all kinds of accomodation, catering, and other facilities. We must continue to develop the foreign tourism of our citizens, particularly tourism to soicalist countries. In services for foreign visitors, we must primarily orient ourselves toward developing organized tourism and expanding and improving services, especially in areas visited by a large number of tourists.

We must continue to improve the broadly developed system of providing social assistance to the elderly, families with children, and working people in time of illness. The general extent and degree of improving social security must be linked to the economic possibilities created and the overall development of the population's real incomes. Measures must be oriented toward helping young families with children, prolonging paid maternity leave, making differentiated adjustments of the amount and duration of maternity allowance, and by raising the grant on the birth of a child. In old-age pensions we must work out possibilities for raising the maximum pension level, and also a system of differentiated adjustments of pensions that have already been calculated, making sure that they do not lag behind the development of wages. Pensions must, to a far greater extent, reflect the merits achieved during the working period. In this way we must constantly strengthen the life security of all citizens.

We must continue to establish material conditions for social suport of parenthood, working mothers, and old and handicapped citizens. We must continue to expand the capacities of facilities for children and expand by one-fourth the capacity of school day centers and clubs, and improve their activity. We must comprehensively improve the care for orphanages. The capacities of social care institutes for old and handicapped citizens must be expanded 10-15 percent; at the same time we must eliminate unsubstantitated differences in the equipment of individual territorial complexes, taking into account the urgency of this measure, and develop further the well-proven forms of social care, expanding nursing services [pecovatelske sluzby] in particular by 2-25 percent.

It is necessary to keep on permanently developing the education of our citizens with regard to strengthening the family and its role in the educaiton of the young generation, to preparing children for future social and family life, and with regard to attentive and sensitive behavior toward old and handicapped citizens.

We must continue to comprehensively improve housing conditions, and establish the essential land-use, technical-economic, material, and capacity conditions for building 480,000 new apartments. In building apartments we must proceed from the needs in respect of developing the production forces, and particularly the needs in respect of distributing and stabilizing employees. We must increase our support for the development of forms of housing in which the population participates to a greater extent, that is, cooperative construction projects and the building of family homes. The standard of living space and the equipment of apartments must be such as to enable a further improvement in the utility of apartments. In order to rationally satisfy the changing needs of the population, we must ensure that housing developments are equipped with civic and technical facilities.

The national committees' management of overall housing construction as a whole must be improved, so that facilities that are essential for meeting the population's needs for services can be ready for use at the same time that the apartments are completed. We must ensure savings of all kinds of energy, metals, and other energy-intensive materials and products throughout the entire process of preparing, realizing, and operating the comprehensive housing construction projects. Particular attention must be devoted to the protection of our fund of agricultural land; the land that is to be used for construction purposes must mainly be that which is unsuitable for intensive agricultural use.

We must make more consistent use of the existing housing stock, and limit the undesirable losses of this stock. We must enhance the extent and quality of repairs and maintenance; and markedly raise the capacity of local construction facilities and their share in the repair and modernization of apartments. We must increase the extent of repairs and maintenance of the housing stock administered by socialist organizations by 13-15 percent, at the same time ensuring the necessary structure of these repairs. We must expand the modernization of the housing stock and create a modernization fund for this purpose. In the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it will ensure the modernization of at least 30,000 apartments administered by socialist organizations. We must continue to support the modernization work carried out by the population and establish the necessary conditions for this. We must clearly raise the responsibility of national committees for the enterprises of the housing economy, and housing cooperatives for their share of the housing stock.

In the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we must carry out measures for raising the technical and economic standards of housing construction systems and improving the equipment of housing complexes which will be in use in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. We must not tolerate technical solutions that require unjustified expenditures of materials, energy, capital, or increased operating costs. We must raise the architectural standards of new housing developments, thus improving the quality of the whole housing environment.

A broadly developed system of medical care for the population must be oriented in particular toward improving the quality of medical services. We must further increase hygiene and preventive care for an increasing number of the population, above all through prevention of illness among children of preschool age. The process of examination and treatment must be accelerated and improved, and the direct medical care in enterprises and cooperatives must be further expanded. Medical care for university-level students must be improved. We must continue to implement all-social medical programs, and pay proper attention to the development of medical and work rehabilitation and prosthetics care. We must improve the rational satisfaction of the population's needs for medicines and medical supplies. Health-care education and propaganda must be more oriented toward the correct way of living, toward struggle against alcoholism and other forms of toxicomania which negatively affect the health of the population.

In ensuring the tasks of medical care we must apply the results of research and development and improve the supply of technical aids and apparatus. With the aid of new construction projects, improved maintenance, and reconstruciton work we must resolve the tasks of further rationalizing and modernizing the network of medical facilities and adjusting its structure to new needs; we must increase the capacity of health institutions for patients with chronic illnesses. During the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we must strengthen the services of medical care by creating a further 4,000 places for physicians and by increasing the number of beds by at least 11,000.

We must contribute toward improving the quality of medical services by improving work organization and tightening the integrated management of medical care, and by striving to consolidate the socialist relations between the medical staff and the patients. We must further improve the activities of national committees in ensuring medical care.

In order to ensure the intensification of our economy and the more rapid implementation of the results of science and technology, we must deepen the socialist development and education of the people and constantly enhance the working people's qualifications.

The realization of these intentions requires that we improve the developmental and educational process in elementary schools, by reducing as appropriate the number of pupils per class. Under the conditions of substantial increases in the number of young people from 14 to 17 years of age, we must devote special attention to ensuring the material and cadre prerequisites for realizing 10-year compulsory school attendance in secondary schools. We must begin to expand audiovisual and microcomputer technologies and set up curriculum programs for them.

We must perfect the training of young people for worker professions, particularly from the viewpoint of raising the standards of their professional training in harmony with the increasing demands of the scientific-technological revolution; and we must create the necessary cadre and material conditions needed for this.

In secondary and university-level schools, we must adjust the structure of individual study disciplines to the main directions of scientific-technological development and to the strategic plans of socioeconomic development that are being implemented. We must gradually introduce data and computer control systems into the student's curriculum and practical activities. Scientific activities at university-level schools must be expanded. At least 75,000 square meters of classroom space, more than 3,000 beds in student dormitories, and cafeterias with a capacity for serving almost 30,000 meals daily must be built.

In the process of upbringing and education we must systematically shape the Marxist-Leninist Weltanschauung, reinforce socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. We must most effectively implement the coordinated effect of all educational factors of society, that is, of school, the family, work collectives, social organizations, and mass information media. We must raise the sense of responsibility of school graduates and prepare them to take up jobs in which society needs them most, and to prove by their qualified work that they are prepared for life and work in the socialist society. We must work out the concept for the working people's further education and retraining.

We must continue to intensify the socialist nature of culture and ensure its comprehensive development, so that it has a postivie impact on the entire structure of social life and the rearing of the new man. One of the important tasks of culture and the arts is to purposefully create new values, to contribute to filling the working people's leisure time, and to influence the development of their creative activity and encourage a healthy, creative way of life. From this viewpoint we must improve the system of management and develop in a differentiated manner artistic activity and its educational impact on society. We must ensure a more effective and purposeful use of social resources for these purposes.

The role of the mass media must be enhanced and their work improved. Conditions must be established for the expedient modernization of the capital assets base and the construction of a new radio center in Prague, as well as for the further construction of television centers in Prague and Bratislava. In cooperation with the CEMA countries, we must gradually develop the latest technology for producing compact disc records and record players, as well as video recorders.

Systematic attention must be devoted to developing physical education, sports, and recreational facilities, as important prerequisites for the population's health. We must devote particular care to mass physical education and tourism, and ensure for this a uniform and coordinated approach of all agencies that actively participate in the development of physical education. Conditions must be established so as to ensure that better use is made of sports gounds for developing mass physical education.

We must grant preferential treatment to the development of those sports activities and disciplines that are less costly and do not require extensive facilities. We must make better use of the all-around care that is devoted to the considerable resources spent by society on ensuring and developing physical education and sports and the state sports representation.

XI. Protection and Creation of the Environment

The protection and creation of the environment, as an integral part and basic prerequisite of socialist care for man, are among the key issues in raising our citizens' living standards. In implementing the measures for further developing the national economy and society, we must proceed from the urgent task of improving the overall state of the individual components of the environment, particularly the atmosphere, water, soil, and forests; and regard environmental protection as an integral part of party and state policy. We must set aside special purpose-linked resources for specific ecology campaigns, to the tune of at least Kcs17 billion -- which is more than double the amount in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Environmental problems must be resolved on a priority basis in heavily urbanized areas and in places where there is a high concentration of industry and where coal and raw materials are extracted and refined.

We must put a stop to air pollution from solid and gaseous emissions and we must establish prerequisites for making this pollution begin to decrease in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Accordingly, we must gradually reduce air pollution by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, particularly near such large sources of pollution as electric and thermal power stations. Alongside the reduction of brown coal consumption and the introduction of new technologies, we must regard the change in the structure of our fuel and power balance and the enhanced role of electric power and natural gas as one of the decisive ways of improving air quality.

Ministerial departments, economic production units, and enterprises must have greater responsibility for the consistent protection and rational use of subterranean and surface water resources. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the construction of purification plants for waste water must be oriented toward the main sources of water pollution; thus we must establish conditions for a steady decrease of pollution. In order to improve water purity, we must use the possibilities for building small purification plants for waste water within the framework of the "Z" embellishment campaign. We must eliminate the current exemptions from the water law.

We must ensure the use of solid industrial and communal waste and its liquidation without adverse effects on the environment.

In the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans we must strengthen those engineering and building industry production facilities that are required to ensuring deliveries of technology and construction work, including assemblies, for the realization of air and water protection measures. We must make it possible for these facilities to be properly maintained.

We must continue to reduce the diminution of agricultural land and forests, consistently carry out recultivation work, speedily return ((to production -- fbis)) temporarily unutilized areas, reduce the areas endangered by water and wind erosion, alleviate the damage to forest vegetation by industrial emissions, and thus reinforce the general ecological stability of the country, and devote increased care to the protected parts of nature.

We must see to it that national committees prepare and realize, within the framework of election programs, specific campaigns for protecting and creating the environment in their respective areas. We must orient civic initiatives toward this. We must ensure regular checks on adherence to the set norms and regulations for preserving the quality of our environment and we must draw strict consequences from any violation violations. The organizatons of the National Front, industrial enterprises, and economic organizations must work our specific sets of measures to ensure that the working people adhere to technological discipline and see to it that emissions of harmful substances into the air, water, and soil are minimized. The plants must ensure an improvement of the working environment and enhance their care for order, cleanliness, and the appearance of the plant and its environment. In cities and communities, within the framework of election programs, we must intensify our care for cleanliness and appearance. Our communities must continue planting greenery and establishing parks and recreational zones; and we must see to their proper maintenance. By training people to take care of the environment, we must influence the behavior and decisions of every citizen, we must combat all manifestations of vandalism, and we must create a sensitive attitude to our environment.

XII. Development of the Czech and Slovak SRs

The economic development of the Czech and Slovak SRs must be oriented toward using their economic and natural conditions for intensifying the unified Czechoslovak national economy.

While respecting the specific conditions in the two republics, we must ensure the mobilization of all reserves, particularly in the use of basic production assets -- above all modern, newly built facilities -- and achieving maximum efficiency in the creation of resources.

In doing this, we must proceed from the increase in citizens of a productive age, as well as from the age of the fixed assets which require a striking increase of their share of modernization and renewal. At the same time the development and modernization of the production base in the two republics must be oriented toward resolving the key problems of the unified Czechoslovak economy, particulary in raising overall efficiency and export ability.

Planning for the comprehensive development of individual areas and zones must be further improved. The territorial agencies, and particularly national committees, must aid the ensurance of these tasks far more than in the past.

In the Czech SR we must establish conditions for developing the social production so as to achieve a 17-18 percent growth of the created gross national income; a 13-14 percent increase in the volume of industrial production; an 8-9 percent increase in the output of the building industry; and a 6-percent increase in agricultural production.

In comprehensive housing construction, we must complete 295,000 apartments. Through housing construction, we must primarily ensure the recruitment and stabilization of manpower in selected branches of the national economy. The qualitative aspect of housing must also be improved through the mdoernization of 23,000 apartments of the third and fourth category. To achieve this, we must particularly enhance the facilities of the local building industry and increase their share in the repairs and modernization of the housing fund.

Effective measures must be adopted for improving living conditions in selected western areas of the west and south Bohemian regions. Increased attention must be devoted to the establishment and protection of the environment.

The federal and national agencies must devote concentrated attention to the further development of Prague, the capital of the CSSR.

In orienting the further development of the structure of industrial production in Prague, we must proceed from the concentration of the scientific research base and of university-level schools on its territory, since this establishes prerequisites for emphatically accelerating the process of modernizing the production base, especially in engineering and electrical engineering, so as to achieve the highest technical standards. Systematic attention must be devoted to the program of housing construction, and 48,000 apartments in all forms of construction must be completed. The repairs and modernization of old housing must be substantially accelerated, so as to turn it into a significant factor in improving the city's appearance. In city transportation we must continue building the metro, and expand its network to 40 km by the end of 1990. The construction of the road network must continue to concentrate on building the city's basic communication system. The construction of the railroad marshalling center must be accelerated.

The improvement of the living environment must be ensured. The central supplies of heat to Prague and linking the city to a gas system must become reality.

The realization of the program of Prague's medical care must be accelerated; in the first place, we must rebuild the obsolete technical-economic facilities of inpatients' wards and complete them expediently; we must ensure the construction of the motel hospital attached to the university; and we must increase the number of beds in the hospital facilities for patients with long-term illnesses.

XIII. Improvement of the Planned Management of National Economy

In order to reach the goals in socioeconomic development, in the enforcement of intensification, and in the enhancement of efficiency and quality, we must achieve emphatic progress in further improving the system of planning and management in the national economy.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is essential to implement the set of measures, which has been further improved, for establishing conditions for rapidly implementing the R&D results and for innovative activity, as well as conditions for enhancing the authority and responsibility of the economic sphere in capital construction. There must be intensified interest in raising the quality of production and the effectiveness of exports; in lowering the level of wholesale prices; in adhering to relations between the development of wages, the growth of labor productiviy, and the results of economic activity; and deepening economic accountability, the efficient handling of stocks, and organizational work, and tighten control on all management levels. In agriculture we must consistently implement the measures for developing the system of planned management of the agricultural-food complex.

At the same time, we must prepare -- and gradually realize in the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- further measures aimed at enhancing our influence on the acceleration of the intensification process and the growth of effectiveness and quality, measures which will ensure the organic unity and efficient collaboration of planning, economic tools and stimuli, and organizational management structures.

For this it is essential:

-- To consistently implement democratic centralism, which combines the unity of central management with initiative, creativity, and high responsibility on all levels of the economy. We must consolidate state and planning discipline and increase the efficiency of control activity;

-- To strengthen the long-range nature of central planning and raise its scientific level, particularly on the basis of resolving the long-term conceptual and strategic issues of the dynamics, proportionality, and efficiency of the development of the economy, and on the basis of shaping the progressive structure of social production and ensuring its intensification;

-- To ensure a systematic linkage of prognoses, long-term, and 5-year plans; strengthen the role of the 5-year plan by creating and using uniform criteria of efficiency and by tightening the links between material- and value-oriented relations;

-- To strengthen the economic independence and jurisdiction of economic production units and enterprises and enhance responsibility for their increased economic efficiency, for the implementation of R&D results, for a more flexible reaction to the development of external economic conditions, and for the more comprehensive satisfaction of the needs of our domestic market;

-- To enforce the longer-term responsibility of organizations, and particularly of their leading staff, for the final yields to the society; and orient their material interests in this direction;

-- To intensify cost accounting, based on the tasks of the 5-year plans and on the sets of economic norms [ekonomicke normativy] derived from them; and constantly apply it in intra-enterprise subdivisions. The economic instruments and sets of norms must be primarily oriented toward enhancing efficiency, achieving a higher valorization of energy and material inputs, better utilizing the basic assets, and thus also raising the profitability of production to this end we must make full use of budgets, technolaogically substantiated norms, and book-keeping data;

-- To improve the system of socioeconomic information at all levels, raise its promptness and quality for directing economic processes, and make more effective use of computers in doing so;

-- To consolidate the economic relations between organizations and emphatically strengthen the role of economic contracts. Conditions must be established for increasing the role played by the consumer in setting the technical standards of products, determining their range and quality, and in establishing long-term relations between suppliers and consignees. Nonfulfillment of contractual commitments, delayed fulfillment, and bad-quality deliveries must be penalized more consistently and effectively. We must shorten the order and delivery deadlines of products;

-- To establish prerequisites for the more efficient operation of the pricing system, calculations, and technical-economic norms, with emphasis on the impact of exacting world conditions in order to enhance the realiability of efficiency criteria in making planning decisions, in distributing resources, and in justly appraising organizations and remuneration;

-- To rationalize wholesale and procurement prices in relation to socially necessary expenditures and world prices;

-- To perfect and make more consistent use of financial and currency instruments, including currency exchange rates, and thus strengthen the best possible linkage between the plan and economic accountability, with the aim of exerting a more effective influence on the economic and financial equilibrium and on currency stability. We must make the system of creating and using cost-accounting funds more flexible and simple, and we must radically tighten the organizations' access to financial resources with the aid of progressive sets of norms for material incentives and by limiting undesirable grants, by redistributing them, and by granting loans and foreign currency from the viewpoint of highest yields. We must give preference to the use of the organizations' own financial resources for financing their development.

To improve the economic tools of foreign trade which help to deepen Czechoslovak participation in socialist economic integration (above all by applying the method of direct relations between economic organizations), as well as the development of specialization and cooperation in production, above all with the CEMA states, so this leads to a more rapid turnover of products requiring a higher degree of processing and high technical standards;

-- To gradually interconnect the management tools in agriculture and in the food industry, within the management of the agricultural-food complex, and thus enable more rational use of production and financial reosurces; furthermore, to bring more efficiently into line the proportionality and relations within the entire agricultural-industrial complex and, in particular, to strengthen the role of supplier-consignee relations by consistently concluding contracts and encouraging their fulfillment in terms of bulk, structure, and quality.

In connection with resolving the practical tasks of developing the national economy and its management methods, we must improve the organizational structure of the production-technical base. The size, forms, and internal organizational structure of the units of our production-technical base must be oriented so they not only ensure the fulfillment of strategic and pivotal production programs, but also satisfy the specific and rapidly changing needs of both the domestic and the foreign market, and those of production itself. According to requirements, one must apply and mutually combine the sectoral, combine, and territorial principles of organization. Progress must be achieved in linking production with domestic and foreign trade. We must improve the management and organization of the turnover of raw materials, other materials, and products in the national economy.

With the aid of the combined forms of organization and of the expedient merging and unambiguous delineation of the functions of economic facilities, we must establish conditions for the collaboration of our research, design, and production activities, as well as for the fulfillment of delivery functions on a higher level and closer cooperation between final contractors and subcontractors.

We must enhance the efficiency of the work of our state apparatus and make its activity simpler and thriftier. We must eliminate formalism and bureaucracy in its activity, and we must cut down the adminsitrative demands place on management.

We must ensure all-around development of the working people's activity and a broader implementation of their initiative in the management of the economy and society. Improving management and enhancing its efficiency must be based on deepening the harmony between the working people's interests and the interests of the entire society.

We must make use of well-proven forms of the working people's participation in management, and we must search new forms, particularly in the creation and realization of the plan. We must further develop socialist competition, and apply on a broader scale the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration, as well as moral incentives. A significant role must be played by the increased effectiveness of the wage systems, by the planning of cadres, personnel, and social development, and by the planned regulation of employment, including the solution of socioeconomic consequences connected with structural changes.

The draft of the Main Guidelines contains decisive goals and tasks whose fulfillment will enable us to achieve a further all-around development of our socialist society and the growth of the people's living standards. The only road leading to this is by consistent intensification of the national economy, acceleration of the development of science and technology and the introduction of their results in practice, the greatest possible efficiency, the rational use of resources in all spheres of the national economy, and an improvement in the quality of all work.

The realization of the set goals and tasks will affect the life of every one of our citizens; that is why it must become the concern of all our people. The party proceeds from the idea that the decisive factor in the realization of our plans is man and his high working and creative activity and intiative, his support for all that is new and progressive.

It is thus an extremely important task of our party, state, and economic agencies and organizations, as well as of the components of our National Front, to organize and mobilize the working people, all our people, to successfully accomplish the tasks contained in the plan for our economic and social development.

More than ever, it will be urgently necessary to work better in every place, to improve management, to achieve the necessary changes in our way of thinking, to deepen the merit principle and the differentiation in remunerations according to achieved results, and to make use of all reserves and possibilities -- particularly creative energy, enthusiasm, and experience of the working people -- for the increased and more efficient creation of all-social resources.

We are counting on all organizations of the National Front to share significantly in the realization of the Main Guidelines. We expect them to grant full support to the document of the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council (URO) on the working people's participation in the creation, realization, and control of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan and the annual execution plans of economic and social development, and thus also on their contribution to the increase of efficiency in every working place.

The Revolutionary Trade Union movement (ROH) and the Union of Cooperative Farmers must develop the working people's initiative for fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks in quality. Apart from the well-proven forms, they must use new forms of working initiative. They must support the adoption of counter-plans, introduce brigade forms of labor organization and remuneration, and expand the initiative of enterprises and plants toward a speedier implementation of R&D results in production. They must strengthen the role of collective contracts in these directions. They must apply the experience of the best working collectives, outstanding workers and innovationists, inventors and improvers, with the active participation of the Czechoslovak Society for Research and Development. At the same time, they must raise the standards of production conferences [vyrobni porady] so they lead to a more resolute and speedy solution of problems in the work places and to the consolidation of the socialist attitude to work according to the principle "everybody a manger in his place of work."

We attribute great significance to the work of national committees and the economic sector under their administration. National committees must more energetically enhance their role in ensuring the comprehensive social and economic development of areas under their administration, improve regional and territorial planning, harmonize departmental viewpoints with the specific possibilities and conditions of localities, and merge the resources and activities of social and socialist organizations. National committees will prepare, in cooperation with the organizations of the National Front, new election programs which, while making better use of the local resources, will contribute to satisfying the citizen's justified needs and interests, toward resolving their everyday problems, and toward improving the living environments.

The growing tasks connected with building the developed socialist society also logically raise the demands placed on the party's work and on our strengthening its leading role. Communists must be exemplary in fulfilling their working and social tasks. The party agencies and organizations must take the lead to consistently ensure the strategic line of the party's economic policy and they must make sure of the uniform course of state, economic, and social agencies and organizations in the regular fulfillment of the 5-year and annual plans; they must also substantially enhance the efficiency of party control. They must resolutely oppose violations of party and state discipline and of working and technological discipline; they must oppose the lack of thrift, as well as sloppiness and irresponsibility, and manifestations of departmentalism and local patriotism. They must fight against on overblown administration and bureaucracy, against all that harms social interests.

The cadre policy is an important part of consolidating the party's leading role. The party organizations must appraise cadres according to the results of their work. They must make sure that people who work in responsible positions are capable of enforcing the party's policy in practice, people who do not retreat before difficulties and who resolve new tasks in a committed manner. It is necessary to elevate young people and women to leading positions more consistently. The selection, placement, and evaluation of the executive staff, and the systematic improvement of the quality of their professional and political training, must be subordinated to these principles.

The fulfillment of the Main Guidelines will require a great effort on our part, particularly this year -- the year 1986, which is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the year in which we begin fulfilling the tasks on a qualitatively higher level.

The realization of these tasks will be aided by the development of initiative and of socialist competition in honor of the 17th congress and of the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment, as well as by the fulfillment of the URO's appeal to overfulfill the planned tasks in reducing the costs of materials, in raising labor productivity, and in substantially raising the quality of production, as well as by speeding up R&D on the basis of the appeal lauanched by Prague's enterprises.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that we have sufficient strength, means, and experience to reach the set goals. The impulse which stimulates us lies in the CPSU's Leninist approach and in the documents adopted at its 27th CPSU Congress. A successful realization of the goals which we are setting ourselves will be the best contribution which Socialist Czechoslovakia will make toward consolidating the strength, and developing the economic potential, of the entire socialist commuity -- and a significant contribution toward preserving peace in the world.

HAJN, NATTA MEET AT PCI CONGRESS IN FLORENCE

LD131947 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Italian Communist party General Secretary Alessandro Natta stressed his party's interest in the development of relations with the Czechoslovak Communist Party here today.

During a meeting with the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation to the Italian Communist Party congress, led by Chairman of the Central control and Audit Commission Jaroslav Hajn, Alessandro Natta stressed that these relations should be developed to the benefit of both parties, the people of Italy and Czechoslovakia, and all progressive forces of the world.

STROUGAL MEETS BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD110425 Prague CTK in English 1618 TMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrei Lukanov who is visiting Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the Days of Bulgarian Economy and Technology. They discussed futher economic development in both countries.

The Bulgarian deputy premier discussed development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic relations also with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES ON 'WORKING' VISIT

Welcomed by Honecker

LD121504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived on Saturday afternoon in the GDR for a friendly working visit.

He was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

Meets With Dohlus, Jahn

LD131717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Potsdam, 13 Apr (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, visited Potsdam today. He was accompanied by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other personages.

This morning the guest was briefed by Guenther Janh, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Potsdam Berzirk Executive, about the many initiatives of the Bezirk workers in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked him for the friendly and cordial reception and pointed out that trucks and truck slewing cranes from Potsdam Bezirk were greatly appreciated in Ethiopia:

Subsequently, Guenther Jahn gave a luncheon in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam. At the end of the visit, the guest and other personages visited the historic place of the Potsdam Agreement in Cecilienhof Castle.

14 Apr Meeting With Honecker

LD141008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, this morning in Berlin received Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The members of the delegation from this African country took part in the friendly meeting. Also present were Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee and other people.

The deputation led by Mengistu Haile Mariam will during the 3 days of the friendly working visit tour economic locations and institutions of the GDR.

HERMANN AXEN HOSTS DINNER FOR SPD'S VOGEL

LD112036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group and deputy chairman of the SPD, visited the GDR capital on Friday. Together with the members of the SPD party executive Hugo Brandt and Bjoern Engholm, chairman of the SPD group in the Schleswig-Holstein state parliament, Konrad Junich, chairman of the SPD group in Baden-Wuerttemberg, as well as other SPD politicians, he visited tourist attractions and rebuilt historical monuments, streets and squares in the center of Berlin. The guests were accompanied by Professor Erhard Gisske, director general for special construction projects in the capital, Berlin, and Professor Ludwig Dieters, chief curator in the GDR Institute for the Preservation of Monuments.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee gave a dinner this evening for Hans-Jochen Vogel. It was attended by Gunter Rettner, departmental head in the SED Central Committee.

KREMLIN FAILS TO CONFIRM GORBACHEV VISIT

AU141222 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (AFP) -- A Kremlin spolesman on Monday would neither confirm nor deny reports that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would go to East Germany for a forthcoming Communist Party congress.

Georgiy Korniyenko, the first deputy foreign minister, speaking at a press conference, said when he was asked of the possibility: "We do not have too long to wait before April 17" the date when the congress is due to open.

According to diplomatic sources in East Berlin, Mr. Gorbachev would arrive on April 16 for the congress and stay until April 22. It would be the first time in 15 years that a Soviet party chief had attended and East German party congress.

Mr. Gorbachev did not attend the recent Czechoslovak and Bulgarian congresses.

FERENC HAVASI SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD132246 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Speech by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on Hungary's economic situation at a meeting of "economic leaders" at the Ministry of Industry on 11 April -- recorded]

[Text] As is known, national income decreased in 1985. While we achieved a modest surplus in our trade with the capitalist countries, our balance of payments deteriorated. For the first time in many years, the tendency to reduce our debts halted, and our debts to the capitalist countries increased.

Unfortunately, 1985 was also a year in which such important matters as efficiency, growth, and balance deteriroated. In analyzing this we have realized that we have to speak about 3-, 4-, or 5-year periods, we have had to work with a different system of means and rely on different resources. During that period the main objective has been preserving solvency. The means we have used for this are well known. We must work with different means now that the requirements or system of economic policy requirements as approved by the 13th congress are the ones we must satisfy. We see it clearly now that the means, the system of tools are inadequate for achieving the objectives set by the congress, for solving the tasks today; they are not suitable, and we must form appropriate new ones.

We are able to meet at a time when perhaps it is not too late to discuss how we ought to approach solving the tasks we face in 1986, that is, our immediate tasks. We have distanced ourselves from the very difficult years we had experienced at the beginning of the 1980's, and it seems that we surmounted the greater difficulties. Now it must be said -- this is something that the political laedership dealt with a few days ago -- that what is happening in the real processes, in practice, in the economic processes, is not what we decide as a matter of central decisionmaking. Thus, the danger arises that the government activities and the enterprise activities could come to move along separate paths, with enterprise practice shaping an independent path for itself.

There is no need to speak separately at this point about the danger of this situation or the danger that has arisen. If we cannot -- I cannot think of another analogy -- if we cannot hold the kite with anything but a piece of string, if we do not have remote control, then we must stick to the piece of string if we want it to fly the way we would like it. If we have decided, however, that it must be done differently, then this remote control gadget must be perfected so that it does what we would like it to do.

The first 3 months of 1986 show that the negative tendencies that accelerated in 1985 have not been modified since 1 January. They are alive and operating at the present time as well. This is where the question arises: When should the alarm be sounded? Can we look on for another 2 months without acting, hoping that matters will change and improve by some miracle? We say that this is the time to wake up; perhaps it is late already. Work must be improved. Action must be taken to improve 1986.

Two of our priorities must be given precedence temporarily. That means, if we give temporary precedence to something, it will be to the detriment of something else.

When we say that these two priorities are the foreign trade balance -- still -- and the other is the safeguarding of living standards and the continuation of the adopted counterinflationary policy, it also means that we must do it in order to maintain our credibility to the outside world as well as our credibility to political opinion within the country.

The long-term prognosis remains the one formulated by the congress. Which tasks that we face await solution? First of all halting these unfavorable processes and diverting them in a positive direction are needed.

In the next 9 months, the gross industrial products must increase by 3 percent above that formulated in the plan; according to some calculations, in terms of net production this amounts to something closer to 5 percent. Our agriculture must achieve an increase in its output of 7 percent as compared to its output in 1985. As compared to 1984, this represents an increase of 1 percent. This has been done before, on a number of occasions, when the various influences were simultaneously optimal. One thinks here of hard work, precise work, climatic factors, and so on.

One of the most difficult problems for the foreign trade turnover target is that, when we take into account the debits of the first quarter, it is obvious that it is not just a positive balance of $400 million that is needed but more than that in order for the balance of payments to come into line with our wishes.

As for the outflow of wages, we must move onto the path laid down in the plan. In relation to the standard of living, we must sooner or later achieve this outflow of 15 percent per year. Only if we achieve this, can we maintain the consumer prices around 5 percent.

The stake is not small. The failures, so to speak, of 1985 cannot be repeated. In 1986 it will be decided if we will step onto the road of economic policy development adopted by the 13th congress or if we will gradually eat up the moral and political capital and value we achieved with the sacrificial work and sacrifices by all the people, the maintenance of our solvency, and the making acceptable of our financial balance situation since 1981.

MAROTHY: FOREIGN TRADE LOSSES NOT DIMINISHING

LD120053 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Summary] Enterprise leaders held a meeting today in the Ministry of Industry. Laszlo Marothy, MSMZP Politburo member, deputy prime minister, in speaking about the start-of-the-year symptoms, which may be described as severe, mentioned several examples:

[Begin Marothy recording] In the first 3 months our foreign trade losses are rather big, and they did not diminish in the 3d month, either. The import requirement, dear comrades, is 26 percent greater than it was last year. And when I myself try to find the reason why we are asking 1,500 industrial leaders to come to this meeting rather than letting them work, it is for this reason: I can see the sense in our being able to speak about this alarming circumstance, because if we do not act immediately today and tomorrow, dear comrades, this trend will continue in the remaining months of the year. We now draw the attention of those concerned to please pay attention to two things: the balance of payments with the capitalist world and the anti-inflation policy. The economic affairs of 1986 are such that these are the things that must be considered as the guiding principle and the point of departure.

Dear Comrades, the government is open to the acceptance of every step and recommendation that relates to the remedy of the above-mentioned problems, continuously and one by one. I wish you all good work. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Further Details

LD120045 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- "This year the Hungarian industrial companies must first of all help improve the balance of foreign trade with convertible-currency areas, and promote anti-inflationary endeavours," stressed Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, at a meeting, held in the Budapest Convention Centre, on Friday, with over 2,000 managers and company council chairmen of 500 industrial companies and cooperatives discussing the tasks of Hungarian industrial companies and cooperatives discussing the tasks of Hungarian industry in the coming period.

Laszlo Marothy stated that the mechanism of management that provides for the conditions of adaptation to the world market should be further developed and the process of democratization continued.

In the previous plan period, the deputy prime minister emphasized, a programme of survival had been implemented. However, economic recovery is still awaited, for which great efforts are required both in the central management of industry and on company level.

Laszlo Marothy pointed out that the export boom in the 1985 was accompanied by a deteriorating structure and efficiency of foreign sales. In the first quarter of 1986 the Hungarian economy suffered further considerable losses in export to convertible currency markets. Laszlo Marothy stated that the government wished to establish better conditions for the companies through the further streamlining of the management system and the improvement of the efficiency of management.

Contributing to the meeting Minister of Industry Laszla Kapolyi urged companies to reduce the costs of production more rapidly. He said that in the years to come the priority areas of development would be the manufacture of road vehicles, electronic parts and products, biotechnology, some sectors of the light industry, and the production of plant protectives and light chemicals.

SARLOS, MARJAI MEET WITH FRG DELEGATION

LD112320 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- A five-member delegation of the economic commission of the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany, headed by Hermann Josef Unland, member of the Bundestag, paid an official visit to Hungary from April 7 to 11.

The delegation met Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC's Economic Policy Department, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

The delegation held talks with Jozsef Bognar, chairman of the Planning and Budgetary Commission of Parliament, and Ignac Gorjanc, chairman of the Industrial Commission of parliament. During the talks the delegation members were interested in the achievements and management methods of the Hungarian economy, and the state and development of bilateral economic cooperation.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST 'EXPLOSION OF ILL WILL'

LD111148 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 11: Yesterday the United States made a nuclear explosion in the State of Nevada. By doing so it consciously forces the Soviet Union's hand. The United States has proven that it does not care about matters of balance, writes the Polish Army daily, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The words spoken out by President Reagan during his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva -- reportedly expressing his conviction that nuclear war is not winnable -- cannot be deemed sincere if nothing is able to persuade his administration to desist from further building up its nuclear potential. The nuclear tests are aimed at winning superiority. They are a telling expression of American policies of neoglobalism. They are a yardstick of the White House's ill will, the daily opined.

When in recent days a successive nuclear test was delayed at the atomic test grounds in Nevada, the world opinion could cherish a glimmer of hope that this was decided by not only meteorological reasons in the strict sense of the term and that the factor of the so-called international political climate was also considered in Washington, writes TRYBUNA LUDU. This factor is determined by the expectations which have surfaced in the United States and the whole world in the wake of the Soviet Union's decision, announced eight months earlier, about a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, a moratorium which was subsequently prolonged. The latest explosion in Nevada is a deep shock for the world, writes the daily.

U.S. INTENSIFIES CONFRONTATION POLICY

LD141041 Warsaw PAP in English 1007 GMT 14 Apr 86

["RZECZPOSPOLITA on U.S. Policy of Provocation" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 -- "Sources of international conflicts orginate in Washington which consciously intensifies its policy of confrontation both in the universal and regional dimensions," the Polish Government daily charged today quoting the recent American nuclear test blast in Nevada. The announced deployment of binary missiles in Western Europe and the large probability of another military operation against Libya as "the latest examples of U.S. International Activity."

In an article headlined "The Policy of Provocation" the daily said: "They (examples) prove that the United States follows the course of open provocation which started with the violation of the Soviet territorial waters at the Crimean coast. Now, it is no longer possible to speak about an incident but about a chain of provocations, about challenging not only the USSR and its allies but also non-aligned countries, all peaceful forces.

"America has again entered the road which more than once has led to the brink of military confrontation", the paper wrote.

U.S. PROVING TERRORISM 'FOUNDATION' OF STATE POLICY

LD122306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Report by New York Correspondent Grzegorz Wozniak from the "World Panorama" program]

[Text] A fresh U.S. attack on Libya might take place at any time. During the day, the 6th Fleet, with the aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea took up positions off the Libyan coast.

Logistical preparations are nearing completion. Even the targets of possible bomb and missile attacks have been designated. They have been localized in the area of Banghazi and Surt. But there is only one thing that Washington has been unable to ensure: There is still no support from the allies for its concepts of an adventure in the Mediterranean. Thus it is not excluded, either, that the purpose of the new phase of aggression also is to discipline the allies by placing before them faits accomplis. Meanwhile, Washington is proving to the world that state terrorism has become a foundation of U.S. policy.

ZYCHOWICZ COMMENTS ON BUSH VISIT TO GULF

LD121249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Andrzej Zychowicz commentary]

[Excerpts] George Bush, U.S. vice president, has ended his trip to the Persian Gulf countries. Andrzej Zychowicz comments:

In the Middle East, from the Mediterranean Sea to the edge of the Arab Peninsula, the United States is exerting political and military pressure on the countries of this region. While the 6th Fleet was preparing itself for an operation against Libya in the Mediterranean, U.S. Vice President George Bush demonstrated U.S. readiness to intervene, if the United States deems it necessary. His statement was delivered, aptly, from aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise, situated at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. vice president's trip to such a sensitive region as the Arab Peninsula had various aspects: political, military, and economic. However, oil was the main issue. Washington's attention is, first and foremost, centered on it. Although, the White House spokesman denied that the vice president would intervene to prevent a drop in oil prices, oilmen from Texas are satisfied with this trip, regarding it as just what it was: an intervention. The decrease in oil prices has resulted in U.S. oil wells being closed and great losses for American firms.

Meanwhile, Bush's statement during his trip that oil prices were too low resulted in a price increase to $14 per barrel, because his words were regarded as a forecast of changes in energy policy. Thus Bush, who himself made a fortune on oil in Texas, turned out to be a protector of oil concerns. Adapting an old adage one could say: What is good for oilmen in Texas is good for the United States.

WARSAW NOTES END TO SOVIET UNILATERAL TEST BAN

LD111555 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] In a statement issued today the Soviet Government declared that in connection with another nuclear explosion held in the United States, it felt exempted from its unilateral obligation to refrain from conducting nuclear weapon tests. At the same time the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to return to reexamination of issues of mutual moratorium if the U.S. Government were to state that it would observe appropriate undertaken obligations.

Let us recall that the Soviet nuclear explosions moratorium had been in force since August last year. At the end of last year it was extended until 31 March. The moratorium was to continue until the first American test with nuclear weapons. This happened yesterday.

FUEL, ENERGY PRICES TO INCREASE 16 APRIL

LD112008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has announced that in accordance with earlier forecasts and provisions of the 1986 central annual plan, the official retail prices of coal, coke, and electric power, and the charges for domestic heating and domestic hot water supplies are to be increased from 16 April this year.

The retail price of grade one lump coal is rising from Z2,400 to Z3,300 per metric ton. The prices of lower grades of coal will be increased by lesser amounts. For example, the price of small coal will go up from Z1,200 to Z1,450 per ton.

The price of high methane gas is being raised from Z3.50 to Z4 per cubic meter. The prices of other types of gas will be increased according to their caloric value. The price of propane-butane gas in 11 kg cylinders goes up from Z352 to Z440 per cylinder.

The price of electric power is being raised from Z2.20 to Z2.60 per kwh. In consideration of the productive requirements of agriculture, in particular of pig breeding and milk production and their profitability, the charge for night-rate electric power is being raised only by Z0.10, from Z1.20 to Z1.30 per kwh, on suggestion from the National Union of Farmers, farmers' circles, and organizations.

At the same time, last year's decision -- postponed until this year -- to raise the charges for domestic central heating from Z5.50 to Z8, and for hot water from Z2 to Z3, for every square meter of usable floor area is being introduced.

Persons who have not used up their fuel allocations for the 1985-86 heating season will be able to purchase coal and coke for domestic heating at unaltered prices until 31 August this year. The purchase of this coal will not be attributed to the fuel allocations for the 1986-87 heating season. Farmers who have not purchased their fuel entitlement on the basis of their procurement contracts by the time increases come into effect will also be able to purchase coal at unaltered prices until 31 August. Persons who have not used up their fuel allocations for the 1985-86 heating season and farmers who, by the time increases come into effect, have not purchased their fuel entitlement on the basis of their procurement contracts, giving up their coal or coke purchase entitlement, may instead receive a cash equivalent at the rate of Z2400 for every metric ton of fuel.

In order to ease the effects of the price increases in fuel and power for people with the lowest income, especially elderly and disability pensioners, and persons receiving social assistance benefits, it was decided to increase the financial resources allocated for one-time social assistance allowances. The local social welfare establishments will distribute these resources to persons in the greatest need of assistance.

On suggestion from the National Trade Union Accord, it was also decided to increase the resources for social funds at work enterprises, allocating these for aiding employees and elderly and disability pensioners, to offset their increased cost of living arising from the fuel price increases. This form of assistance will be available to those families whose income per person, calculated on the same basis as for family benefits, does not exceed Z6000 a month.

At the same time, it is announced that the present price increases for fuel and power will have no effect on the retail prices of consumer goods manufactured by socialized enterprises, as these enterprises obtain their fuel and power for productive purposes at producer prices.

The decision to increase retail prices was preceeded by a comprehensive analysis of current and future requirements for energy media, that is coal, coke, gas, and such, and the ability to meet these needs. The analysis confirms that energy difficulties are growing in Poland. They cannot be countered merely through increased coal extraction, gas imports, or construction of new power stations. It is necessary to undertake every possible technical, organizational, administrative, and economic action to achieve savings in fuel and power, reduce waste, and rationalize their use. Of course, the greatest proportion of fuel and power is used by the socialized economy. That is also where the greatest savings are sought. To that end, a government program of fuel and power economics is being implemented. It includes, among other things, the modernization of furnaces and launching of the manufacture of advanced industrial and heating boilers, making more-effective combustion of inferior grades of fuels and wastes possible. The limits of fuel and power use in industry will also be made more stringent. Additional steps for increasing the use of wood for heating purposes will be taken.

Economic tools also must be used to further savings in fuel and power. The solution used at present in respect to socialized customers is a system of bonuses and tax allowances for savings in fuel and power, and penalty charges for exceeding limits.

Prices also should prompt economy. The present prices of fuel and power do not further savings, as they are low and significantly lower than the costs of their extraction and production. This year, the average cost of coal extraction, together with transportation costs, came to approximately Z4,700 a metric ton for the same grade of coal. The average price paid for coal, also including lower grades, by socialized consumers is approximately Z3,600. Holding such relationships between retail prices and costs is impossible and would mean an inevitable leap in prices in the future. The present price increases bring them closer to the cost of extraction, although high subsidies for coal prices will still be necessary.

PAP ON FRG SILESIAN GROUP'S 'PROVOCATIVE EVENT'

LD132119 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 13 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 13 -- Only several days after Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit and prospects for improvement in FRG-Polish relations emerging in connection with it, revanchist slogans hitting out at the process of normalization of relations with Poland again resounded in the FRG.

An opportunity for this was provided by a provocative event held at the CDU headquarters by the so-called Silesian youth and an organization called the European Conference for Human Rights. Participants in the event not only returned in full to an assertion about the alleged "German minority in Poland numbering one million people" but also questioned again the final character of Poland's western border. In their resolution, participants in the Bonn meeting demanded to make economic cooperation with Poland conditional on Poland's satisfying political conditions laid down by them, including the recognition of the existence of the German minority.

INTERVIEW ON ORZECHOWSKI, SZALAJDA FRG VISITS

LD131651 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Interview with Boleslaw Broszczak, who is identified only as "editor," on Foreign Minister Orzechowski's and Deputy Premier Szalajda's recent visits to the FRG by an unidentified announcer -- live]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Ladies and Gentlemen: We would like to return to Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to the FRG. In the studio, we have Editor Boleslaw Broszczak.

[Broszczak] It is probably worth citing Minister Orzechowski's words at the end of his visit. He described the visit as a new beginning, saying that we are at the start of a long and difficult road that, if everything goes according to the spirit of the Polish-German talks during this visit to Bonn, will lead to political and economic cooperation and will fulfill the 7 December 1970 agreement.

[Announcer] Minister Orzechowski mentioned that a certain impasse has existed between Poland and the FRG recently but this impasse has been surmounted.

[Broszczak] I think we should recall that this impasse arose from two things, from two sources. First, it was due to the failure to exploit all the chances for mutual cooperation on various planes that have been created for the FRG and Poland since the December agreement. Of course, it has been the fault of the West German side that these opportunities have not been exploited. Second, it was due to the FRG's behavior and, more precisely, the behavior of certain political circles in the FRG's Christian Democrat milieu during our troubles in the first half of the 1980's. These were abnormal relations, limited both on the political and the economic plane. Finally, attempts have been made more than once to interpret the agreements to Polish disadvantage, characteristically contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreement. This specifically concerns our border on the Odra-Nysa Luzycka and its permanent character. Minister Orzechowski spoke accurately when he emphasized that these have been difficult years of stagnation and regression and, with reference to these past difficulties, that we are now beginning a second, difficult and long road in the normalization of these relations. Returning to the fundamental issue, namely the importance of this visit, I think, however, that the best testimony to this is just who our minister was talking to, from his host Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher through to the federal chancellor, the federal president, the president of the Bundestag, and the distinguished opposition politicians. The West German press, radio, and television accordingly emphasized that the talks were very long, longer than anticipated, and that they were honest and open. No issues, even the most controversial, were avoided. After all, recalling once again Minister Orzechowski's words that not everything is working favorably, it must be stated that certain conflicts and barriers continue to exist. Both the ruling politicians and the opposition declared the need to adhere to the spirit and letter of the December agreements in their talks with Minister Orzechowski. As the minister also stated, it would be good if the West German side's position did not fluctuate or change at all, thus avoiding the situation since the beginning of the 1980's, and so, not leading once again to that regression in mutual relations.

I think there is another much more important or at least equally valuable aspect to this journey, namely that relations between Poland and the FRG are not merely the concern of the December signatories, Bonn and Warsaw. This is an issue that greatly interests our whole European Continent.

I would put it this way: If it is true that the fate of the world and our common future depends, to an enormous extent, on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, then in a certain sense, the fate of Europe depends upon relations between the FRG and our Polish state. This is one interpretation of the general European political situation. If there is cooperation and politics of dialogue and detente between our states, the situation on our entire continent will be effected.

[Announcer] I think this cooperation will develop. An expression of this is the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the vice-chancellor and head of Bonn's diplomacy, to Poland. This invitation, as the communique informs, has been accepted with satisfaction. I also think that bilateral economic Polish-West German relations will develop, concerning which, we may return to Deputy Premier Szalajda's recent visit to the FRG.

[Broszczak] Absolutely, absolutely! You know, this was not so much an economic as a political sign that we are approaching precisely this detente. In this sense, Deputy Premier Szalajda's visit to some extent prepared the ground for Minister Orzechowski's talks in Bonn. This was a political sign to West German companies and enterprises that the government supports economic cooperation with Poland, and so, is giving the green light to credits, investment, and the far-reaching development of these economic relations. Also, we spend so much time looking at our own economic problems, we tend to forget one thing, namely that the FRG is our most important partner among Western states, and in turn, after the Soviet Union, we are the FRG's second trading partner in the East. Both sides are interested in this economic cooperation; we do not want credits and cooperation only. The West German side also gets a good deal from an economic point of view through cooperation with our state.

POLISH-BULGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENT ANALYZED

LD120314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Interview with Director Kazimierz (Stepien), not further identified, by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] A 5-year Polish-Bulgarian trade agreement was signed in Warsaw today. I asked Director Kazimierz (Stepien), who deals with economic and trade contacts with Bulgaria on a daily basis, for an interview.

[(Stepien)] The agreement, above all, anticipates a fairly significant increase in mutual trade exchange compared with the previous 5-year period, which will manifest itself in a 40 percent increase in reciprocal supply. The bulk both in export and import is comprised of machines and equipment. As regards import in this commodity group, we should cite machine tools, robots and manipulators, in which Bulgaria has considerable achievements; crane-transport equipment and fittings; refrigeration equipment; road construction machines; electronic sub-assemblies.

[Andrzejewska] Has anything changed in market goods?

[(Stepien)] We will be importing products well known to our recipients, for example ceramic wall and floor tiles. We will also import Bulgarian agricultural products such as paprika, grapes, peaches and wine.

[Andrzejewska] How will we pay for these imports of food products, in particular, of fruit and vegetable products?

[(Stepien)] Above all, there is a considerable predominance of exports over imports in machines and equipment. Similarly, we will be paying with the export of our construction assembly services, and also with certain agricultural products, as for example, with potatoes or food concentrates.

[Andrzejewska] What will the situation be in tourism? It is dependent upon our export and upon the construction assembly services rendered by Polish specialists which you mentioned a moment ago.

[(Stepien)] The multi-year trade agreement anticipates that tourism in individual years will be more or less at the same level as it was in 1985. R60 million in tourist services between 1986-90 are anticipated, although these figures may increase according to the level of export of our construction assembly services, other machines and equipment.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ARMY UNITS ON CONGRESS

LD130234 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 12: A pre-congress party conference was held today at the 1st Praga Mechanized Regiment, the oldest tactical unit of the Polish People's Army, the 1st Tadeusz Kosciuszko Warsaw Mechanized Division. The debates were attended by PUWP CC first secretary, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of one of the basic party links in the division.

Taking the floor, Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the great importance of the forthcoming 10th PUWP Congress and preceding campaign for the party, society and for the socialist state. The speaker presented problems of the current state of international relations and key issues linked with the current internal situation in Poland. General Jaruzelski highly evaluated the hitherto participation of the Polish Army in society's life. He spoke with recognition about party and political work in PUWP links in the Kosciuszko Division.

Participants in the conference elected delegates for a pre-congress party conference of a higher level. Among elected delegates was General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

MALINOWSKI, ORZECHOWSKI ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE

LD112342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] An all-Poland peace movement conference, which aims to assess the achievements of the Polish peace movement and define its tasks for the future, has started its 2-day proceedings in Warsaw. The proceedings are attended by Roman Malinowski, Jan Dobraczysnki, Jozef Czyrek, Hieronim Kubiak, Marian Orzechowski, and deputy speakers of the Sejm. Speaking at the forum, Roman Malinowski noted that peace was the highest raison d'etat of our socialist state that could not be questioned by any reasonable man. A program report on behalf of leadership of the All-Poland Peace Committee was delivered by Ryszard Wojna, who stated, among other things, that the Soviet peace offensive was gaining momentum and offered hope not only to the socialist states but also to powerful social forces in Western Europe and the United States.

ENVOY ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

LD102148 Warsaw PAP in English 1258 GMT 10 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, April 10 -- A special U.N. Committee now discusses the prospects for a world disarmament conference proposed by the Soviet Union.

Addressing the committee, Polish representative and the U.N. committee vice-chairman Kazimierz Tomaszewski drew attention to the fact that successful disarmament talks corresponded to the interests of all nations in the world. A well-prepared and timed disarmament conference may play a crucial role. He also drew attention to the tense and dangerous international situation which is characterized by growing armaments, nuclear included, and transferring them into outer space.

He recalled that Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers, who met in Warsaw last March, addressed a resolute appeal to NATO member-states, first of all to the United States, Great Britain, and France, to manifest realism and responsibility in order to reach agreements on a radical reduction of nuclear arms and their subsequent liquidation, and on preventing the arms race in outer space, which would take account of the interest of both sides and all the other states.

The latter question is the object of interest to many countries, Poland included, Tomaszewski said. Such an approach was presented at the 40th jubilee U.N. General Assembly session in General Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal to prepare a study on the effects of outer space militarization. This is one of the examples of the efforts Poland makes to secure peace for the world, Europe, and her own nation.

DEPUTY PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON TRIP TO ITALY

LD111548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Interview with Zbigniew Szalajda, Polish deputy premier, by Slawomir Szof in Rome, recorded -- date not given]

[Text] [Szof] Prime Minister, your visit to Italy has primarily been of an economic nature, but during your stay in Rome you have also held political talks, and what is more, high-level political talks. They were followed particularly closely by the Italian press. May I ask for a provisional assessment?

[Szalajda] I have held talks with prominent personalities of Italian political life: Deputy Premier Forlani, Minister Andreotti, and Minister Altissimo have confirmed that both our states support a multisided development of widely understood relations, including economic ones. The talks were held in a very constructive and matter-of-fact spirit and, I believe, created a good climate for our concrete economic talks, which we had with the managements of concerns, great concerns such as National Hydrocarbons Agency or Industrial Reconstruction Institute.

[Szof] In a communique this is usually written: The talks concerned the extending of mutual economic cooperation. Would you elaborate on this rather general statement? What did you talk about?

[Szalajda] We talked about, putting it more specifically, how to extend cooperation in a practical manner, according to the idea we have presented. Namely, Poland wants to modernize its economy and make it export-oriented and adapted to the production of modern goods. For this modernization technology, machines, equipment, and know-how are needed, which are at the disposal of highly developed countries, including Italy. We would like to buy technology on credit. This credit we would like to pay off with the goods produced by these machines and equipment. Thus, we would achieve modernization of the economy and increase its export capabilities, pay the credit off, and in this way increase national assets and, as a result, the national income.

Our talks were devoted to the concept of implementing this idea. Of course, this idea must be very flexible. It should be approached differently in the case of large enterprises and projects than for small and middle sized ones. We talked about how to implement such a concept of economic cooperation through very close cooperation among industries, sectors, and also about technological and specialist cooperation.

PZPR SENDS GREETING MESSAGE TO PCI CONGRESS

LD121053 Warsaw PAP in English 0122 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, April 11: The chairman of the PUWP delegation to the 17th Congress of the Italian Party, PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski conveyed here today a message from the PUWP CC to the Congress of the Italian Communists.

[Text] Rome, April 11: The chairman of the PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski conveyed here today a message from the PUWP CC to the Congress of the Italian Communists.

Referring to the tradition of the Italian Communist Party, the party of Gramsci, Togliatti, Longo and Berlinguer, the message stressed that the primary aim uniting all the communists today is the building of a safe world, a world without wars by joining forces of peace and progress. Internationalist solidarity of Polish and Italian communists, cooperation and friendship of both our nations have a long and beautiful tradition, the PUWP CC message stated.

We are deeply convinced that our cooperation will still develop for the good of peace and social progress, in accordance with the resolutions of the 17th congress of your party and the 10th congress of our party, it added.

CARDINAL GLEMP CONFERS WITH FRENCH MINISTER CHIRAC

LD130345 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 12 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Robert Bielecki]

[Text] Paris, April 12: On the second day of his visit to France today Polish Catholic Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp was received by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the mayor of the French capital. Their one-hour-long conversation focused first of all on the issues of tightening the bonds linking Poland and France, according to a press statement.

Jacques Chirac said that the historical bonds between Poland and France should not only be maintained but also reinforced. "Clearly, this signifies normal relations between our states and developing or upkeeping the relations between our nations, the relations which are of cordial character," he said.

At this point Cardinal Glemp visited a Paris suburb Montmorency which is strongly connected with the last century's Polish emigration to France. He celebrated a mass at St. Martin's Collegiate Church there on the occasion of the Paris-Based Poles' pilgrimage to the local church, staged every year since the 1830s. Next, Cardinal Glemp visited a nearby Polish cemetery where the most prominent figures of the 19th century Polish emigration are buried.

COUNCIL OF STATE ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ENVOYS

LD121003 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 11 -- The Council of State today laid down the directions of further work on the evaluation of the implementation of the law on people's councils and local self-government. It also assessed the 1985 activity of Poland's General Prosecutor's office, stressing that the delinquency growth was checked and the number of major crimes, like murder or banditry, fell down.

The Council of State pointed to the need of deepening scientific research on causes of crime and that of particular activity and accuracy of the prosecutor's office in proceedings in cases of the gravest crimes and cases of economic offences, including waste and mismanagement. Having examined a report on the 1985 activity of the Supreme Court, the Council of State found it conducive to the strengthening of legal order and social discipline, as well as the consolidation of positive changes and tendencies in social life.

The council also called attention to a further growth of the number of cases filed with courts, which followed the integration of the Court of Labour and the Common Court of Law, as well as the intensified struggle against crime. The Council of State pointed to the possibility of improving court proceedings through a wider use of a command system. It stressed that to adjust the penal policy to current requirements determined by the state of crime, it is necessary to introduce stiffer reprisals against perpetrators of particularly dangerous crimes from the social point of view.

The council stressed the significance of applying preventive measures by the administration of justice and prosecution bodies and the necessity of perfecting forms of resocialization used in prisons and postpenitentiary assistance. The council stressed that what matters most in the struggle against social ills and crime is a proper education of young people, through developing their interests in science, culture and sports, providing equal conditions of a start into life, arousing professional ambitions and active attitudes. The council also reviewed a report on issues included in letters, complaints, and suggestions, made in 1985, concerning courts and prosecutor's offices.

The Council of State positively assessed the timely examining of complaints. Complaints about the work of the administration of justice and prosecution bodies, which had been lodged with the Council of State and other institutions, were carefully analyzed, and helped draw general conclusions which might be useful in improving the activity of these bodies. The complaints also resulted in better supervision of individual fields of activity or particular bodies.

Also today, the Council of State appointed Tadeusz Nestorowicz Polish ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Henryk Kaszcz was appointed Polish ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica, this post coming in addition to his being ambassador to the United Mexican States as of 1985. Czeslaw Muszalski was appointed Poland's ambassador to Papua New Guinea, next to his being Polish ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia since 1984.

LABOR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ADDRESSES SEJM

LD101815 Warsaw PAP in English 1033 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 -- The following are highlights of an address delivered by Minister of Labour, wages and social affairs Stanislaw Gebala in the Sejm here today:

The introduction of factory principles of remuneration started the process of restoring proper proportions to wages, that is, corresponding to skills, conditions and results of work, in enterprises.

The introduction of these principles started in May 1984. So far, 5,430 enterprises employing about 6 million people have introduced the new principles.

- The share of the basic wage rose from 40 to 65 per cent and in some cases even to 80 per cent.

- Enterprises employing the new principles of remuneration attain better financial results and more advantageous dynamics of profit and higher level of profitability.

- However, not all of the enterprises attained advantageous effects despite the introduction of factory principles of remuneration. A tendency towards disadvantageous shaping of the ratio between the growth of labour productivity and the increase of nominal wages occurred in some enterprises.

- The introdution of factory systems has not yet brought on expected results in rationalizing employment.

- For a number of years, the absence of clear improvement in using worktime has been observed in the entire national economy.

- The processes of restoring the stimulating function of wages, started by factory principles of remuneration, should be continued in signing new collective work contracts.

- It is necessary to conduct a universal review and to check work posts, particularly to ascertain their technical, technological and organizational level, the state of work conditions, safety and hygiene of labour.

- It is necessary to strictly observe higher criteria of assessing to what extent an enterprise satisfies the conditions entitling them to employ the new principles of remuneration.

- One should take steps to limit labour turnover.

- One should establish principles of remunerating managers of factories, increasing the degree of their responsibility for economic performance of their enterprises.

Sejm Session Questions

LD1111O1 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2010 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by unidentified correspondent on deputies question period at 10 April Sejm session]

[Excerpts] In their written questions, the Krosno Voivodship deputies' group pointed out excessive financial burdens borne by the farmers, especially high insurance premiums on cattle and horses. The question cited farmers' views proposing that the premiums be reduced when no animal deaths occur. The question was answered by the finance minister, Stanislaw Nieckarz. He said that reductions of that kind would be introduced next year. The minister went on:

[Begin recording] In accordance with the insurance act, every kind of insurance has to be self-financing. So, in view of this, what was the arithmetic of the legally-required insurance in peasant farms last year? Farmers were compensated with the sum of approximately Z30 million whereas collected premiums amounted to Z25 billion. This year, with the current, unchanged premiums, if that ratio does not change, it will be necessary as of next year to either increase the premiums or reduce compensation per unit loss. There is no third alternative. [end recording]

This was the final written question and the Sejm proceeded with oral questions. Deputy Antoni Foks asked about dollar surcharges on airline tickets for tourists travelling to Turkey and he further asked if it were not possible to replace the private imports from Turkey with Pewex [hard-currency shops] imports. The finance minister, Stanislaw Nieckarz, replied to the first question:

[Begin recording] The issue is wider and concerns in general the Polish citizens' right to pay in our currency for services provided by Polish enterprises. These issues are regulated by the hard currency law and in principle the only deviation from the hard currency law is internal export, the range of which is regulated by a separate hard currency licence. In general, LOT pays its hard currency costs by collecting hard currency from foreign persons for its services, mainly through ticket sales. So, the bearing of hard currency costs cannot be identified as the state implementing citizens in hard currency.

If one were to go with citizen Deputy Foks' postulate, as I understand it, we should also charge partial payments in hard currency for letter and parcel post, international calls, and so on. I think that in that way we would go very far in altogether depreciating our currency, the domestic zloty. In spite of the country's difficulty with payments, an achievement of the last few years has been that we have been trying with cast-iron consistency to observe the principle that services provided to our citizens by our domestic enterprises should be settled in our national currency. [end recording]

Deputy Stanislaw Baranik reported the matter of a drastic reduction in the supply of firefighting equipment. He asked what the ministry would do to improve the supply of this equipment. Deputy Mieczyslaw Bandurka asked about the drop in the manufacture and export of spinning machinery. Both questions were answered by the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, Janusz Maciejewicz:

[Begin recording] The insufficient manufacture of carbon-dioxide extinguishers is due to the reduced capacity of the (?Premamilmet) rolling bearing factory in Sosnowiec to deliver cylinders due to their significant loss of manpower. To ease the shortage of extinguishers, the Katowice metal goods factory has begun to regenerate carbon-dioxide extinguishers in cooperation with the Supon enterprise, which they plan to expand. To increase the manufacture of firefighting equipment, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry has elaborated a development program for that industry for 1986-90 and ultimately until 1995. The necessary investment for this program amounts to Z1,670 million. The entire program, which would provide for meeting demands in full, should be implemented in 1991-92.

In reply to Deputy Mieczyslaw Bandurka's question I would like to report the following. The spinning machinery industry continues, as it has done for years, to be an export-oriented industry, allocating a very large percentage of its products for exports and spinning machinery constitutes the industry's specialization within CEMA. In 1985 manufactured goods were exported to the total value of Z8.2 billion, which amounted to 47 percent of the industry's total sales, thus obtaining $81 million and $11 million. The plans for 1986 envisage exports of goods and services to the total value of Z8.7 billion, that is 6.2 percent more than last year, expecting to gain thereby $87 million and more than $11 million.

Deputy Maria Kulik spoke of the shortage of doctors in the countryside. She asked what actions the ministry would take to provide the same extent of medical care for the whole society. First Deputy Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Stanislaw Gura, replied. He said, among other things, that as a result of 1981 government decisions, the number of graduating doctors would increase to 4000 between this year and the next. Various allowances and preferences are provided for doctors starting work in the countryside. These actions are bringing positive results. Anually some 200 doctors supplemented general practice in the countryside. Deputy Zenon Nawrot asked whether increases in the minimum wage were envisaged. The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, Stanislaw, Gebala, replied:

"Our ministry is now working on changes in the level of the minimum remuneration in two stages. In stage one, that is this year, we propose to raise the minimum basic remuneration from Z3,200, which still applies in 40 percent of enterprises (?if one happens to be employed there), to raise it in stage one from Z3,200 and Z5,400 [figures as heard]. After that a unification of the amounts of various levels of minimum wages will take place. The state budget will incur additional costs amounting to approximately Z7 billion from this. In stage two, that is next year, we propose to (?retain) the minimum wage, this time including a qualifying factor defined on the basis of work valuation. The lowest rate of remuneration would, therefore, be made up of a permanent remuneration element, subject to annual indexing, that is it would be increased by a projected average wage increase index. The Z5,400 would be raised by this average wage increase index. So, the (?lowest) rate of basic remuneration, together with supplements, that is a separate component of remuneration, would constitute the total minimum remuneration. If the minimum remuneration were to be increased to Z7,000, that fact alone would require the expenditure of additional an 11 billion just on raising supplements, subsidies, and child-rearing benefits -- just some of the 20 items which are (?used to supplement the minimum wage.) For that reason social benefits should be determined on the basis of separate decisions. The rate of benefits should be separated from the minimum wage which should first of all fulfill a remunerative role."

Drawing attention to the disastrous state of sanitation and hygiene in the country, Deputy Dobielinska-Eliszewska asked how the matter looked in schools and what was being done in the field of sanitary education. The Ministry of Education and upbringing, Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, said:

"Appreciating the special importance and significance of health education, we have worked out, with the assistance of prominent specialists in the field, a comprehensive program of health education for every type of school. It has been introduced during the last 3 years. It includes, among other things, issues of personal hygiene, environmental hygiene, food hygiene, work and education hygiene, and prevention of infectious and socially-transmitted diseases. It defines the individual elements of knowledge about health which appear throughout school work, linking teaching about health with upbringing activity aimed at consolidating good hygiene habits and at making young people aware that man's health is the highest social value which he himself above all should perfect and preserve." These were written and oral questions from deputies asked during today's sitting of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic which has ended.

LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION CONDEMNED

AU111534 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1430 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Deep Concern For and Disapproval of the New U.S. Nuclear Test" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/4/1986 -- While public opinion everywhere, American one included, is intensifying its efforts to stop the dangerous course of international events towards confrontation and atomic holocaust, the United States of America tested a new nuclear weapon in the Nevada desert.

Such a test, carried out during the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations Organization is a serious act that runs counter to the interests of peace, detente and international security, raises new obstacles to the disarmament negotiations and leads only to the intensification of the arms race, to the deterioration of the international climate, to the heightening of the threat of a nuclear cataclysm.

In Romania, a country that militates in never-failing firmness for detente and unhampered international cooperation, for peace and disarmament, for a new international economic order, the flagrant disregard of the peoples' unanimous will to put an end to nuclear tests for military purposes causes deep concern and total disapproval. It is high time that the United States of America stopped such tests, positively answered the Soviet unilateral moratorium and put an end to all nuclear tests, passed to serious negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement on this issue of vital importance for world peace. We think that the U.S. Administration has the duty to contribute to the building of an international climate in which all nuclear states should firmly pledge not to test any weapon of mass destruction, and start negotiations on the signing of nuclear test banning treaty.

Romania and its president have advanced repeatedly and in various frameworks, the UN an international conferences on peace and disarmament included, a vast, realistic and coherent disarmament programme, concrete measures of halting the arms race and military spending. Deeply attached to peace and pacific cooperation, to progress and the sacred right to life, the Romanian people is convinced and demands that everything possible be done so that appropriate understandings should be covenanted during this international year of peace, understandings that should mark the giving up of the confrontation policy, of the arms race, a passage to a new policy of solving all international problems through negotiations alone, to a disarmament policy.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. GENEVA TALKS NEGOTIATOR

AU111536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/4/1986 -- On April 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Ambassador Maynard W. Glitman, U.S. chief negotiator on medium-range nuclear missiles at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the guest informed about the stage and prospects of the Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles, on the US stand on that issue.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that, under the current circumstances, when a particularly serious situation was created in Europe following the deployment of new nuclear missiles, efforts should be intensified, starting from the proposals advanced by both sides, to reach mutually acceptable understandings conducive to the cessation of the emplacement of medium-range nuclear missiles and to the withdrawal of the ones in place, to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons from the European continent and the whole world.

The Romanian head of state emphasized that appropriate agreements should also be reached on the halting of nuclear tests and of the production of new nuclear weapons. The importance was stressed of a passage to a complex general disarmament programme which should have in the focus all the so-called conventional weapons as well as other measures apt to favour the disarmament and peace process. Everything should be done -- President Nicolae Ceausescu showed -- so that this year which the UN proclaimed the International Year of Peace mark real progress in disarmament, in improving the international political climate, in building confidence and security the world over.

EXPORT BOOST ACCELERATES FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT

AU111406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/4/1986 -- Within Romania's foreign trade which increased almost 8.7 times over 1986-1985 [as received] exports developed more dynamically -- 9.7 times. This is a consequence of the improved structure of industry in favour of key branches, bearers of technical progress, of other measures that bettered economic activities. Industry increased its exports at a higher rate than agriculture, the ratio between industrial products and farm produce (including food stuffs) showing a fourfold increase in favour of the industrial ones. Thus the share of machinery, equipment and transport means, chemicals and industrial consumer goods stands now at 61 per cent as to 36.2 per cent in 1965. Over this interval the Romanian exports of machines, equipment and transport means grew more than 55 times, of chemical and petrochemical products some 65-fold and of industrial consumer goods over 50 times. Higher export rates were registered with electric motors, farm machinery and tractors, ships and naval equipment, plant and equipment for geological tapping, oil well drilling and exploitation, equipment for the chemical and petrochemical industries for the cement industry, automobiles, bears, electronic and automation means, computer technology, chemical and petrochemical products, furniture, other wood items, products of the light industry. Likewise, Romania became an important exporter of metallurgical products especially rolled goods, steels.

The improvement of the structure of Romanian exports, the shift in their balance from groups of raw materials and less produced products to products that capitalize highly raw materials, energy and workforce were possible through a priority orientation toward export of machinery, equipment and industrial products competitive on the foreign market. The growing capability of the Romanian industry to meet investment requirements from its own production [single bracket as received] (in a proportion of over 90 per cent allowed for a diminution of imports of suchlike commodites and for substantial trade balance surpluses. In the 1981-1985 five-year period alone a surplus of over 181 billion lei (more than 9.8 billion dollars) was registered which enabled Romania to pay back more than half of its foreign debt.

An important role was played in this respect by the promotion of efficient forms of participation in international economic exchanges -- cooperation in production, marketing, scientific research and services the share of which accounts for well over a quarter of Romani's total foreign economic exchanges.

LASERS MANUFACTURED FOR CONSTRUCTION USE

AU121547 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0959 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1986 -- Romania currently manufactures 40 types of lasers and complex laser equipment, some of which are used on building sites.

So, for instance, the Romanian specialists have designed and developed the RTP-2 laser used by construction workers in laying heavy-duty plant foundations, which allows of an accurate positioning by means of special alignment-orientation devices. The laser can be successfully used for the orientation of bulldozers, and other construction machinery.

The LGA-2 and LGA-3 lasers are used for road construction and the building of water-works; by means of optical and acoustic control systems they allow of the simultaneous monitoring of three of five machines or aggregates.

A laser goniometer with a high-accuracy collimator telscope was developed and can be used in the construction of high tises, cooling towers, silos, or television relays. The installation was successfully used to build 280-m-high chimneys.

Matisarom laser installations were used in railway construction; they allow of assembling railway tracks in keeping with the specified gauges, of checking the rolling track in a 300-m range. Lasers were also used in construction of the tunnels, of the waterwork galleries at Bradisor, Cirligul Mre, Valea lui Stan, Riul Mare, Beia, Mestecanis, and elsewhere. Romanian lasers are highly efficient especially in the mining works in the Jiu Valley, in the building of Bucharest's underground, of various railway tunnels.

LIPLJAN OFFICIALS CALM PROTESTORS AFTER SHOOTING

LD131725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- With passions still cooling after the recent gathering of several thousand people in Kosovo Polje, it did not take much for a new incident to spark a new gathering and the expression of a more massive dissatisfaction on the part of Serbians and Montenegrins, this time in Lipljan. Fortunately, the calming and encouraging words of leading people were stronger than the shot from a pistol and the wounding of a young man.

The news, in fact, that 22 year-old Zivorad Zdravkovic was wounded by a pistol shot while walking with his girlfriend in the center of Lipljan has provoked new disquiet. The event happened on 10 April at 1930 [1730 GMT]. That evening in front of the Zdrakovic family's home a fairly large group of boys and girls gathered from this small town in the center of the Kosovo plain, and later, after many hours of standing around, demonstrated their protest in a largely peaceful way at what happened to their peer. The injured youth, was meanwhile, taken to Pristina hospital, where he was given help. According to official information, "no one heard" the shot in Lipljan, and so the story has spread that some one allegedly fired a pistol with a silencer. The echo of the shot, however, "has reverberated" far and wide. The competent organs in Lipljan were quickly informed of this event, and the same evening Tefik Lugici, president of the municipal assembly," and Zivojin Bozic, secretary of the Lipljan LC Municipal Committee, met in Zdrovkovic's house. They asked the boys and girls who had gathered to disperse and promised that this case will be illuminated very urgently. These two municipal functionaries later spent several hours with the Zdravkovic family, and the following day they went to see the injured boy in hospital, offering to donate their own blood, if necessary, for the operation. All these moves of the two Lipljan leaders and, in particular, the intervention and understanding of municipal President Tefik Lugici prevented possible other reactions and other possible expressions of dissatisfaction and disquiet among a section of the youth. It could be said that one cannot act in any other way if there is a sincere desire to calm the situation and the state of affairs in Kosovo. Leading people in Lipljan reacted in time and in the right way, having seen very quickly, after the events in Kosovo Polje, that in this case, two, there was a need to act in order not to allow the number of citizens gathered to increase and rumors to multiply. Although it was too late for the "events of Kosovo Polje," such a reaction is a good instruction and example of how most often courageous, suitable, calming, and timely words are even stronger than the shot from a revolver and its consequences.

The competent investigation organs are now on the move to find out, as soon as possible, who pulled the trigger and inform the public in Lipljan and beyond about it, in view of the fact that various "spiced" stores are already circulating.